SINFULNESS

OF

COMPLIANCE

WITH THE

REBELS

DETECTED.

Wherein is shown,

That the paying CONTRIBUTIONS to them in Money, Arms, Tents, &c. is condemned by the Scriptures, the laudable Acts and Constitutions of this Church, in her purest Times, and in its Nature involves Perjury and high Treason.

WITH

A fuccinct Account of some bloody Principles embraced by Papists, and of the cruel Massacres committed by them upon Protestants, in Piedmont, France, Italy, Bohemia, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, Ireland, England, and Scotland: Also a Rehearsal of the true Causes of the Revolution, and of the spurious Birth of the present Pretender.

By I. M. V. D. M.

GEN. xlix. 14, 15. Is achar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens: and he saw that rest was good, and the land, that it was pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant to tribute.

VER. 6, 7. O my foul, come not thou into their fecret; unto their affembly, mine honour, be not thou united—Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel.

Printed in the Year, M DCC XLV.

PREFACE

TO THE

AM fully apprized of the many Kinds of Compliers with the Rebels that I have to do with; some paying Contributions, Cefs, and Excise; others contracting for so much to keep their Cities or Towns from being plundered; some taking Oaths to them, others receiving Protections from them: But the' the Gentlemen, who have yielded in any or all of these Respects, may take many poor Shifts to excuse their Conduct; yet as the Fire will try every Man's Work of what Kind it is; so I doubt not but he, who impartially weighs the Arguments on the following Subject, will find they hit all such Practices, as much as if they had been particularly mentioned, the Neglett of which was occasioned thro' the want of early and certain Intelligence.

Altho' I must do the Gentlemen in the North of Scotland the Juffice to fay, That many of them are Men of Honour and Religion, as well, as firmly attached to our Sove-REIGN KING GEORGE; and the' I have most certain Advice, that a great many of the poorer Kind were forc'd to join in this desperate Undertaking; (neither of which do I intend in this Resoning) yet I must be allowed to say, That I am not Master of that Language, which can sufficiently decypher the Wickedness, Dissimulation, Treachery, and I know not what Impieties of the chief Actors in this

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PREFACE.

bellish Tragedy, carried on by a Popish and Malignant Party; and this shall be all the Apology, which I shall

make for any hard Epithets I have given them.

I have faid towards the End of the Pamphlet, That To far as I can find, from the best Hystories, the Popists Pretender, for whom many foolishly risk their ALL both in this, and the other World, is Nothing else than a spurious Brat, never descended of the Royal Family: But tho' many Evidences of this could be produced, yet I only mention from the Places referred to there, 1st. That not one Protestant ever pretended to have seen him come from the Queen's Body: No, nor yet Papist. 2dly, That no Protestant was ever admitted to have one infallible Document, that the Queen was really with Child at that Time. 3dly, That neither the Princess Anne of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, nor the Dutch Ambassador were present at her Labour, tho' their Presence was absolutely necessary, both by Law, and for the Satisfaction of the Kingdom, and the Removal of that fealousy, which the Court well knew, did prevail among the People. 4thly, That the Queen's Bed was not left so open as it ought to have been, in the Time of her pretended Labour. 5thly, That tho' it fell on the Tenth of June, and on a very hot Day; yet a Warming-pan was brought into the Room. 6thly, That this pretended Labour fell out, when all the Protestant Court Ladies were at Church. 7thly, That the Queen never bad a constant Reckoning: All these, and many moe Symptoms of Imposture, attended this Birth.

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And indeed as greater Evidence of Jesuite-Trick newer was than here: so we have the best Reason imaginable to reject this Pretender upon the same Score in which his pretended Father was abandoned, altho' be had been legally descended of him; and in so doing, we have the noble Example of our heroic Ancestors, who laid aside Baliol and his Race for endangering their Liberty, and subjecting them to England; withal, conferring the Crown on Bruce, and his Progeny, where it continues to this Day; and sar better Reason to go upon

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PREFACE.

than they had, while the Duke of York used his utmost Efforts to bury the Nation's Liberties, sacred and ciwil, and to Subject them to Rome, and Antichrist. And surely if he did lade the Kingdom with a heavy Yoke, his pretended Son will add to our Yoke: If he chastised with Whips, the other will chastife with Scorpions, having such a long Space of Time to imbibe the Maxims of Popery, both at the Court of Rome, and in his young Days at the Court of St. Germain's, where he could not miss to learn the Measures of Lewis XIV. who, hawing broke the famous Edict of Nantz, ruined, according to the best Information, Seventeen hundred thoufand Protestant Families; which, reckoning but Three to a Family, will amount to above five Millons of Perfons. This, beyond all Question, would be the Rule, which, should be get into Power in these Lands, he would copy after: And therefore, what dreadful Infatuation has befallen Men, who give Countenance and Affistance to this French Nursling, and Romish Dupe, or to his Braggadochio-Son, with the Bravado-Clans, that attend him? The Author despairs of finding any better Effect that this small Treatise will have on some, than the spewing out of Investives against him; and it may be, an attempting by Banter, Buffoonry, or some blustering Nonsense to answer him: But, as be shall always difregard such Answers; so, if any Thing advanced shall be of weight, Deo volente & juvante, be shall be content to spend some Time in the further Vindication of the Truth, which he now proposes to your Consideration: Mean Time wishing This may have the same Effect, that he proposed in the composing thereof, which will abundantly recompense the small Pains he has been at. 1

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S the great Wheel and Machine of Providence continually revolving, casts up new and strange Events every Day; so I am apt to judge, that the Son of a Popilh Pretender his levying of a confiderable Force in so short Time, the daily Increase and Success of that Army, together with their laying the Nation under Contributions, are among none of the least surprizing, and have produced no better Estect, (tho' it be a Vexation to understand the true Report,) than a converting the most part of its Inhabitants into the Disposition of the Athenians and Strangers at Mars-hill, who spent their Time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new Thing. I was not a little assonished, when I was assured that Edinburgh, the Metropolis of the Nation, the famous trading Oty of Glasgow, and the ancient St. Johnstown had: yielded to the Rebels, fo far as to pay Contributions

to them, without drawing a Sword, or firing a Gun, which I fear will be to their lafting Infamy. But being told also, that Orders were fent to the other Royal Burrows in Scotland, commanding them to repair to the pretended Secretary's Office at Holy-rood-House, to pay Contributions for the Use of the Son of the Popish Pretender upon Pain of Rebellion; and in like Manner, that Letters were written to the Collectors of Customs, ordering them to the same Place with their Books, that all Money due upon the faid Books be payed him, upon Pain of high Treason, and military Execution against their Persons and Effects, I was still more surprized to think what the dreadful Consequences of these Things might be, especially as this wicked Army receives daily Reinforcements. And as I am fatisfied, that the complying with these hellish Demands is a Sin in the Sight of God, a dreadful Offence to his Church, and in its Nature involves both Perjury and Rebellion, I thought it my Duty to acquaint the Publick, of the Reasons which induced me to think fo, on Purpose to prevent my Countrymen, who still maintain their Integrity, from being infnared, as well as to contribute my Endeavours for the Conviction and Recovery of those who are already intangled by their finful Compliance without offering the least Refistance; and to let the World understand, that the whole Land has not as yet become so abandoned and treacherous as to justify the Conduct of these Cities: But chiefly, that God be not further dishonoured, and the Land ruined, and bereft of its Immunities, and Privileges facred and civil, of which it is now in imminent Danger, by the unnatural Treachery and Treason of a Popish, Prelatical, and Malignant Cabal, the basest of the Children of Men. whose Language is, Gertainly this is the Day we looked for: We have found, we have feen it. I have no Defign to expose Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, for their Conduct; vet as little Intention have I either to extenuate or vindicate them, as I am told the Synod of

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of Glasgow and Air, has presumed to do in an Address to the Throne, wherein it is said, they have endeavoured to apologize for the City of Glasgow, in their paying the Contribution demanded by the Rebels, which, if I mistake not, ly most remote from their Purpose, and obliges me to reslect upon Jer. 23. 14. I have seen in the Prophets of Jerusalem an borrible Thing, they strengthen the Hands of all Evil Doers, that none doth return from his Wickedness. Hos. 4. 9. And there shall be like People like Priest.

I am convinced for my own Part, that the most Part of the Inhabitants of these Cities are loyal Subjects to his Majesty King George; and consequently, that the wosul Compliances have been gone in to, at the Instigation and by the Advice of a malignant and treacherous Club among them; and I fear not to say, whoever they are, That they shall bear their Ini-

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I would essay, with as much Brevity and Perspicuity as I can, to show, That the aiding and assisting the Army of Papists, and Malignants, under the Conduct of him who assumes to himself the Name of Charles Stewart, and Title of Prince of Wales, and Regent of Scotland, England, and Ireland, &c. by giving Money, Arms, Ammunition, or other Necessaries for War, is contrary to the Scriptures of Truth, the laudable Acts and Constitutions of this Church in her purest Times, and in its Nature involves in it Perjury, and High-Treason.

Of each of these in Order.

I shall only observe before I proceed, that this whole Party in Arms, headed by bigotted Papists, can be carrying on no other Scheme, than the Introduction of Popery, and arbitrary Power, however their real Designs may be varnished over for a Time with sair Promises, this being agreeable both to the Practice of James II. and to the Politicks of the Jesuites, one Example whereof is to be found in Adam Coutzens, a Jesuite of Mentz, who in his 2d Book of Politicks,

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Chap. 18th, gives several Rules for cheating the Protestants by Slight of Hand, and Legerdemain; of which Rules, he makes the covering their real Designs at the Beginning, to be the first. And if this be intended, the Countenancing and Assisting the very Beginning of such an Enterprize, must be highly provoking in the Sight of a holy God, and cannot but draw down dreadful Plagues on those Persons and Cities, which do so. But I am not so stay here: Verbum sat sapienti.

A short Hint at some Scriptures will make the first Thing, which I proposed, evident; and the first I mention is, Judg. 9. Where the Men of Shechem, like the mad Rebels in Scotland, being fond of a King, who derived his Origin from themselves, were he nothing but a Bastard, gave Abimelech a certain Sum of Money, wherewith he levied an Army of vain and light Persons, who followed him, and affifted him to obtain the Kingdom, upon the Ruin of many innocent Persons. But God displayed his Displeasure against this wicked Enterprize, in so much, that he fent an evil Spirit between them; and all the Evil of the Men of Sheehem, did God render upon their Heads, by the very Hand of Abimelech. This Case bears an exact Parallel to that which we have before us. For this Abimelech was not the lawful Son of Gideon; neither can it appear, that James Stewart, who arrogantly assumes the Stile and Title of James III. King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, is lawful Son to that Monfler of Iniquity, James II. True indeed, Papills and Malignants affert lo: as the Nobility and Gentry, who invited over the Prince of Orange, alledged in their Memorial, they presented to his Highness, That there were strong Presumptions, that he, who is now justly called the Pretender, was not born of the Queen's Body; which, at the same time, they were willing to leave to the Examination of a free Parliament: So the same Prince of Orange, in his Declaration, express'd his Willingness to refer the Legitimacy of the faid Birth, and

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nd of of all Things relating thereunto, to a frce Parliamentary Inquiry. But before a free Parliament could be obtain'd, King James withdrew himself, and carried off his pretended Son, into the Hands of the French: Mean while, conveying away the Midwife, and those Ladies, who were in the Secrets of that Affair, and had deposed the most material Circumstances thereof. By which Action, he not only declin'd an Examination into the Legitimacy of his pretended Son, but rendred fuch an Examination altogether useless, by refuling to acknowledge any Parliament that should be call'd, to be a lawful Meeting, and evidenced that he wanted to have him trained up in the Principles of Popery and Tyranny. And therefore the Representatives of the Nation had good Reason to seclude him, and his pretended Issue, from any Right of Succession to the Throne of these Kingdoms. But to proceed, This Abimelech went to his Mother's Brethren, a Set of Idolaters, that they might affift him unto the Throne, in the same Manner as James Stewart has applied unto the Idolatrous Papills and Prelatills. Besides his near Relations, the rest of the Men of Shechem assisted: And of these there were two Kinds; first his Army, consisting of vain and light Persons, the exact Description and Character of those gathered to Charles Stuart, who are nothing else than the Scum of all the Ruffians and wretched Idolaters in the North and South of Scotland. Others affilted by their Contributions, to the Maintainance of this Riff-Raff Army; which was the Sin for which Fire came afterwards out of the House of Abimelech, and devoured them. Here, as with a Sun Beam, may be feen the great Iniquity of contributing in the least to such Purposes, and what they may expect who do fo; even that God shall render the Evil of it on their own Head, and on their City. And as fuch Conduct would betray the Guilty to be of a vain, unconstant, and fickle Disposition, as well as treachrous to Our Sovereign King GEORGE, under whose mild Government

we enjoy our most valuable Liberties, facred and civil: So, mutatis mutandis, I may apply that Speech of Jatham unto them, Ver. 19, 20. If ye have dealt aruly and fincerely, with your rightful and lawful Sovereign, and with his House this Day, then rejoice ye in James Stuart, pretended King, and let him rejoice in you: But if not, let Fire come out from James Steuart and devour the Men of Shechem (the chief Conspirators) and the House of Millo (those who joined and affisted in this Hellish Plot, supposed to be the Tower of Shechem:) And let Fire come out from Shechem, and the House of Millo and devour James

Stuart, under whose Shadow they trust.

God has often turned the Policy of Compliers into Folly; and I may be excused to give an Instance or two thereof at this Time. The first I mention shall be that of the Eastern Emperors Justinian and Phocas, who, the better to recover and keep Italy, did the Popes much Honour, and greatly furthered their Supremacy: But they, in Requital, foon after, in the just Judgment of God, setting themselves against their Successors, in the Cause of Images, made the greatest Part of Italy revolt from the Emperor's Obedience. After this, Confantine VII. and his Mother Irene, to get the Pope's Favour, and to receive the Western Empire, or at least to keep what they had from revolting, with strong Hand established Worshipping of Images in the second Council of Nice. But within twelve Years, the Pope crowned Charles the Great, Emperor of the West; and so they lost the Western Empire. John Paleologus, Emperor of Greece, to procure the Pope's Favour against the Turks, by the strong Hand. induced the Greek Church to reconcile with Rome, and to acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy in the Council of Florence, Anno 1439. But this was fo far from advantaging him, that he loft the Empire within fourteen Years after. I only instance further that of King Henry IV. of France, who being persecuted by the Leaguers, because he was a profess'd Protestant, that

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he might enjoy his Kingdom in Peace, reconciled to the Pope, and went to Mass: But he soon after was stabbed in the Mouth by a Jesuite; for which, and their other treasonable Practices, he banished all Jesuiss from France, and set up a Pillär of Remembrance of their illanies; but, to gratify the Pope, he caused demolish the Pillar, and call them back again: Nevertheless, soon after, he was stabbed through the Heart by Ravillac; they thinking him no Friend to their Cause in Heart.

There is a heavy Curfe denounced upon him tobo taketh a Reward to flay the Innocent, and unto this Curse all the People, we are told, shall say, Amen. Deut. 27. 25. But if the Malignants and Rebels. now in Arms, receiving the Wages of Unrighteoufness, in order to flay the Innocent, and to establish Oppression and arbritary Power, be doom'd to a Carfe, as we fee they are, then must they feel the Weight thereof also, who give Money to the Support of those Desperados. Neither will it suffice to say, that it is not given for fuch Purpoles, and confequently will not draw so deep: For it is demanded by the pretended Regent upon that Design, and can be given in no other Shape whatsoever. Without all Doubt, he will look upon the Payers, as Lovers of him and his Cause; and may well say of the Contributions, These are my Rewards, that my Lovers have given me, Hosea 2. 12. But let the Giver remember that awful Commination, Obad. Ver. 11, 15. In the Day that thou Roodest on the other Side, in the Day that Strangers carried away captive his (Jacob's) Forces, and Forreigners entered into his Gates, and cast Lots upon Jerusalem; even thou wast as one of them.—The Day of the Lord is near on all the Heathen: As thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee; thy Reward shall return upon thine own Head.

If the Lord lays this Charge home upon Judah, Ezek. 22. 12. In thee have they taken Gifts to shed Blood, how can they be innocent who give Gifts which

may enable the Rebels to shed the Blood of Protestants, yea, and the Blood of their Rightful Sovereign's Army? And what if it should be alledged, that the Contributers shall in some fort stand chargeable with all the Blood which may be shed before this awful Scene be over, were it Ten Thousand Tun; in regard, that by their Means, those Miscreants are put in a Capacity to receive daily Reinforcements, and carry on their Schemes, so far as to encourage others to join in the same bloody Project; which otherways might have been prevented, since Money is the very Sinews of War?

If the Introduction of Popish Idols, be no less than what is intended by those Incendiaries, than which, Nothing can be more at Heart with the chief Instigators and Leaders, tho' perhaps under much Dissimulation; what dismal Sorrows shall be multiplied to those, who hasten after these other Gods, by their contributing to the Support of those Bloody Monsters in such Hellish Intrigues? Psal. 16. 4. Their Sorrows shall be multiplied, that (Heb.) give Gifts to another God.

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That Transactions and Confederacies with known Enemies to Godliness are finful, (I speak not of civil Compacts for Commerce, as Abram's with Aner, Efcol and Mamre, Gen. 14. 13. Nor of Covenants by way of Lawbarrows, as Jacob's with Laban, Gen. 31. 44.) the facred Page every where declares, particularly, both in the Law forbidding and condemning fuch, Exod. 23. 32. Thou shalt make no Covenants with them, nor with their gods-lest they make thee sin, chap. 34. 12, 16. Take heed to thyself, lest thou make a Covenant with the Inhabitants of the Land, left it be for a Snare. and Deut. 7. 2. Ifa. 8. 12. And in the Reproof given on the account of such Confederacies, Judg. 2. 1, 2, 3.—I said unto you, ye shall make no League with the Inhabitants of this Land -But ye have not obeyed my Voice: Wherefore have ye done this? Jer. 2. 18. What hast thou to do in the Way of Egypt, to drink the Waters of Sihor? Or what bast thou to do in

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the Way of Assyria? Hof. 7. 8. Ephraim bath mingled himself among the People. There are innumerable Examples of fuch finful Confederacies condemned in the Word; such as Abab's with Benhadad, 1 Kings 20. 34,-43. Asa's with Benhadad, called by the Prophet a foolish Deed, 2 Chron. 16. 10. Jehosaphat's with Abab, 1 Chron. 18. also 19. 2. And with Abaziah, 2 Chron. 20. 35. Abaz's with Tiglath-Pilnefer, King of Affyria, 2 Chron. 28. 16,-22. But it is, and can be no less than Transacting and Confederating with known Enemies of God and Godliness, to pay Contributions to this Rabble of Traitors. Did not the City of Glasgow, for Instance, bargain with the pretended Regent's Commissioners, who came to receive the Money payed by them? Yea there is in this Case, unitive Confederacies; for when there is a Payment of Money to the Son of the Pretender, which he fays, is for the King his Father, and his Use as Regent, this infers an Acknowledgment of the Relation of a King and a Subject; and can be nothing else than a covenanting and confederating of a King and Subject: But a Confederacy on which I fear the Lord will write the Marks of his Anger ere all be done.

It is no less than a vain Subterfuge they betake themselves unto, who allege, "That these Trans-" actions mentioned, were elective, and voluntary " Confederacies; but this a forced and necessitated " Bargain," for these Scriptures disapprove of all Transactions and Covenants, unitive with God's avowed Enemies, Exod. 23. 32. Of all Confederacies, Isaiah 8. 12. Of all Concord and Agreement with the Sons of Belial, 2 Chron. 6. 15. which shall be as Thorns thrust away, because they cannot be taken with Hands, 2 Sam. 23.6. This whole Plot is carried on by a bigotted Idolater, like Jeroboam the Son of Nebat, who rebelled against the House of David, and there are gathered unto him vain Men, Children of Belial, and have strengthened themselves against their rightful and lawful Sovereign, and they be a great Multitude, and there are with them Idols, 2 Chron. 13. 6, 7, 8. Now who but Sons of Belial would contribute to the Affistance of such? Sure none will feek their Favour and Protection by fuch Means as infer an acknowledging of them; as employed for the Welfare of Religion and the Country, when yet they are purfuing the Destruction of both, but such who care neither for Religion nor their Country. Without all Manner of Question, Abaz's Confederacy with the King of Affyria was forced thro' Fear, as you fee in the 7th and 8th Chap. of Waiah; and yet it is called a finful Transaction, not to be joined with by any of the Fearers of God, Isa. 8. 12. Besides it can never be called an over-awed and constrain'd Transaction, when the Parties do consent, as has been the Conduct of some in this Matter already, and cannot miss to be the Case with others, should they make an Agreement with this Party. Is it not in the Choice of Persons, whether to give them Money, and other Things for the Use of their Army, or be accounted Rebels by them, and so exposed to Sufferings? Now when they choose to afford them Money, and other Necessaries, there can be no Constraint in the Case; for it is a manifest preferring Sin to a fuffering Lot; a choosing to enter into finful Capitulations and Compacts with them, rather than to venture their ALL for their Religion, Liberties, and Country, which fure argues a base Spirit. But of this more hereafter.

That this Popish Crew should attempt to introduce Popery and Tyranny, and so to demand Money for that Purpose, is a high Provocation in the Sight of God; and if so, it must surely be a Sin of a heinous Nature to assist, by complying with their Demands, in the Furtherance of such a Rebellion, which is as the Sin of Witchcraft; and consequently a capitulating with them must infer an Approbation of their Deeds, a fond gratifying them, a subjecting to their Impositions and Usurpations; is a finful shifting of a Testimony,

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mony, when called for, proceeding from a faithless Fear of Man that causeth a Snare; and must, as far as East is from the West, be accounted a Diffenting from that famous and faithful Cloud of Witnesses, who not only took joyfully the spoiling of their Goods; but were tortured, not accepting Deliverance, that they might obtain a better Resurrection, Heb. 11. 25.

This Rebellion against God, and the Lawful Sovereign of these Realms, together with the mancipating and enslaving the Subjects, (for no less can be intended, fince the tyrannical and bloody Reigns of Charles II. and James VII. are declared by them to be full of Clemency,) cannot be accomplished without such Contributions as we speak of: But why should Men be so mad as to draw down Evil on themselves, and on the Land, by helping the Ungodly, and loving them that hate the Lord? 2 Chron. 19. 2. Surely Wrath shall have such four the Land.

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I am apprehensive, that unless those who affist them, intend the same Wickedness with themselves, what induces them to fuch Conduct, is, that they may be fcreen'd from their Fury and Swords, fince, as they conceive, fuch, who will not contribute and pay when the Enemy demands, cannot but fall a Prey to their Fury and Rage, and be bereft of every Thing valuable: But I fear that the Way of Compliance is the ready Method to bring what they feared on them; nor am I without Hope, that those, who say not a Confederacy to all those to whom Glasgow and Edinburgh fay a Confederacy, and who neither fear their Fear nor are afraid, but fanctify the Lord himself, and make him their Fear and their Dread, shall find him for a Sanctuary. I will not conceal the Ground of my Fear and Hope in this Matter, Isa. 8. 12, 13, 14, 15. also Chap. 65. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. But ye are they that forfake the the Lord, that forget my hely Mountain, that prepare a Table for that Troop, that furnish the Drink Offering to that Number: Therefore will I number you to the Savord, and ye shall bow down

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to the Slaughter; because when I called ye did not answer, when I spake ye did not hear, but did Evil before mine Eyes, and did choose that wherein I delighted not: Therefore thus saith the Lord God, behold my Serwants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry: behold, my Serwants shall drink, but ye shall be thirsty: behold, my Serwants shall rejoice, but ye shall be ashamed: behold, my Serwants shall sing for Joy of Heart, but ye shall ary for Sorrow of Heart, and shall howl for Vexation of Spirit. And ye shall leave your Name for a Curse unto my chosen: For the Lord God shall slay thee, and call his Servants by another Name.

None will be found who see not, that the affording Money, Swords, Targets, Tents, or such like Implements of War unto this Host, is a strengthning of their Hands; and as few, except Papists, and Malignants of their own Stamp, but will own them to be Evil-Doers with a Witness: But if the strengthning the Hands of Evil Doers hardens them in their Iniquity, (which is a Point beyond Debate) who sees not of how deep a Dye that Wickedness must be? Fer. 23. 14.—I have seen an horrible Thing—They strengthen the Hands of Evil-Doers, that none doth return from

bis Wickedness.

That our perfidious Country-men under the Command of Antichrist's Armour-Bearer, have cut off a considerable Number of our Brethren already, and are about to exercise the same Cruelty towards others of them, if God should suffer them, remains no longer a Doubt: But, that it is the Duty of all to relieve the Oppressed, and deliver the Innocent from Death, is still more evident, Isa. 1. 17. and Prov. 24. 11, 12. If thou forbear to deliver them, that are drawn to Death, and those that are ready to be slain: Doth not be that pondereth the Heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy Soul, doth he not know it? And shall not he render unto every Man according to his Works? Now the contributing Money, Arms, &c., for those Bloody Butchers, is quite incompatible with those other Duties.

And furely he must be dreadfully infatuated, who prefumes to plead for the one, and yet will acknowledge the other. I can warrantably affert, That every Man is under an Obligation, by the Royal Law of the great God, to preserve and defend his Brethren, at the Expence of the Loss of All, and even his very Life. John 3. 16 .- We ought to lay down our Lives for the Brethren, John 15. 13. But for one to give Money, Arms, &c. to those who intend to put all that fall not in with their unhallowed Projects, under military Execution, and yet imagine that in this Case, he does his Duty towards his Brethren, is not only a Dreamer with a Witness, but seems destitute of that true Love which works no Ill to his Neighbour, Rom. 13. 10. Otherways he would never put a Sword in the Hand of his Neighbour's Enemy to kill him. And let the guilty in this Matter, who feem to be led more by Interest than by the Word and Conscience of Duty, contrive never fo many Fig-leav'd Excuses as they please, and take the most prudent Method they can, to varnish over their Compliances, they cannot miss to plunge themselves still the deeper in the Gulph of Guilt; and a Wound and Blot shall they get, which shall not be easily wiped away: Whereas, he who esfays to keep his Garments clean, and proves faithful unto the Death, counteracting and opposing by his Testimony the lax Schemes, and inconstant Measures of this treacherous Generation, shall not only be priviledged in these evil Days, when Wars are in our Gates, on account of choosing new gods, (Judg. 5. &) with Peace of Conscience, that sweet singing Bird of Paradise, which shall be a hundred Fold in this Life; but shall also be honoured to be a Subject and Soldier of Michael the great Prince that stands up for the Children of our Feople, and may, ere all the Game be over, become successful against the Invaders of our Religion and Liberties; for the People that know their God, shall be strong and do Exploits, Dan. 11. 32.

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It is not unworthy of our Confideration, That this Party do bless themselves in their own Eyes, on account of their Successes, as if they were infallible Documents of the divine Approbation; and by how much the more Affistance they receive, by so much the more are they hardned in their evil Courfes: But tho' we are not to fret ourselves because of them, who prosper in their Way, because of the Men, who bring wicked Devices to país, fince evil Doers shall be cut off, (Pfal. 37. 7, 9.) yet neither must we contribute to the hardning them in Iniquity, Ezek. 13. 22.-Ye-Arengthned the Hands of the Wicked, that he should not return from his wicked Way. Lev. 19. 17. - Thou Shalt in any Ways rebuke thy Neighbour, and not suffer Sin upon him. Especially, as by the same Contributions, which are Means of hardning them, we should be mancipating ourselves, and the Posterity, into that Slavery, from which the heroic Spirit of our worthy Ancestors, in the midst of violent Attacks, wrestled themselves and us into a State of Liberty.

If it was Aaron's Sin, which made the People naked, and which brought fo great a Sin on them, to take, and their Sin to give that Contribution of golden Earrings, for making an Idol, Exod. 32. 3. The contributing to further the Introduction of Idol-Worship, and despotic Government (which is the Case here, whatever be pretended) can be no less than a great Sin, which may yet occasion the Fall of many thousands in the Camp of our Israel; and is so far from a coming out to the Help of the Lord against the Mighty, that it is a going out to the Help of the Mighty against

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the Lord.

If Rebellion be as the Sin of Witch-craft, 1 Sam.

15. 23. let those, who contribute their Assistance, to carry on that presently on soot, as well as Helpers to a diabolical Plot for the Ruin of the Protestant Interest, and Welfare of Britain, remember the awful Fate of those who assisted Adonijah in his Rebellion, 1 Kings 11. 5. Adonijah the Son of Haggith (like the Son

Son of our Pretender) exalted himself, saying, I will be King.—Ver. 7. And he confered with Joah, and with Abiathar, and they, sollowing Adonijah, helped him. But you see, in the next Chapter, what became of them all.

That it was the Sin of Menahem, in the Sight of the Lord, to give Pul, King of Affyria, a thousand Talents of Silver, when he came against the Land, in order that his Hand might be with him, none can reasonably doubt who reads, 2 Kings 15.18, 19, 20. But if this was his Sin, then the Exacting the Money of Israel must be sinful also; and if so, Israel's Payment of such Money, can be no less than their sinful complying in this Deed; and hence we are told, that in this, as well as in other Respects, Ephraim was oppressed and broken in Judgment, because he had willingly walked after the Commandment, Hosea 5.11.

The last Instance, I adduce, shall be that of Ahaz his sending Money to Tiglath-Pilneser, King of Assyria, which was both a Part and Proof of his Confederacy with him, condemned in, and discharged to all the Fearers of God, 2 Kings 16. 8. compared with Isa. 8. 12. But this I had Occasion to mention for-

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Unto this there are several Things objected by the corrupt Reason of Man, which greedily receives the Doctrine, spare thyself, and is sertile of Invention to plead for Ease; particularly, "That of two Evils the "least should be chosen. It cannot be questioned, but One may pass from a Part to preserve the Whole; as suppose a Man were seized by a Robber, it were "Wisdom to transact with him, to give the half, that

"he may save the other half, and the precious Lise." To which it may be replied, That those, who make the Objection, seem not to understand well what they affert; for the Question here is not at all anent two Evils of Suffering or Loss; for if that were the Case, any rational Man would choose the least: But it is, Whether or not we shall expose ourselves, and

our ALL, to Sufferings, rather than comply with, and assist Malignants and Incendiaries, by Money, &c. to the overthrow of Religion and Liberty? And I suppose no wise Man will choose the last, rejecting the first. A Part may be given to a Robber, immediately attacking, rather than Life and all parted with, when he does not demand it for a wicked End declared: But should he declare, when he demands a Part, That it is on Purpose he may thereby be enabled to affaffinate the King, acquire the Crown for himfelf, introduce Popery and Pespotism, every honest Heart, in this Case, would endeavour Self-defence, rather than capitulate, were it at the Hazard of being robbed and flain, fince no Man is to do Evil that Good may come of it. In the first Case, the Choice is of the least of two Evils of Suffering: In the last, one of the two to be chosen is either Sin or Suffering: But Sin can never warrantably fall under the choise of any, far less of a Christian.

It is no less impertinently objected by others, " That if we are to draw an Argument against the " Payment of this Contribution, from the Misappli-" cation thereof, we shall be sure to condemn our " own Practice in the Payment of Cess and Custom " formerly, for some of it has not been suitably applied " by the Legislator." For tho' I profess not to be a Statesman, to know how the publick Money in the Nation is applied, yet fo far as I know, Nothing finful is laid down, as the Ground of these Exactions off the Subject; and confequently the Misapplication of them, (fallen out merely by the personal Fault of those in Power, and posterior to their being required,) can be no more charged on us than the Factor of a Nobleman his truculently and perfidiously fealing and misapplying of his Rents, can be imputed to the Tennents, who paid the faid Rents, without having any fuch Defign notified to them: But in the Case, the Sinfulness whereof I have been essaying to show, Matpers are far otherwise, for the Intelligent cannot but

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fee the Snare upon Mizpeh, and the Net spread upon Tabor. Besides, there is a vast Difference between the one and the other: For since, by the law of God, Tribute is due unto our Sovereign King GEORGE, he being chosen by the Kingdom as their Protestant Prince, Tribute must be paid to him by the same Law: Whereas the paying Tribute or Custom to these cruel Conspirators, is a giving of it to those who have no Manner of Right, Papists being for ever secluded from the Crown of these Realms, by the publick Deed of the Nation.

We are told further by those Pleaders for Baal, "That their paying of such Money, &c. was in-" voluntary and constrain'd, and therefore cannot be " accounted a yielding." To which I answer, That the Despotic Will of the pretended Prince, being the only Law by which this Money, Tents, Arms, &c. are demanded, counts nothing voluntary, in this Cafe, but Compliance, and will account nothing involuntary, but Disobedience, and so consequently will look on all, who pay as willing, as all who pay not, are unwilling: And therefore it must be a mere fictitious Unwillingness in those Persons, who yield real Obedience, and so capacitate those treacherous Savages, to perpetrate their intended Mischiefs, seeing the Question here is not anent parting with Money (which few are willing to) but anent obeying the Will of this pretended Prince; and which, when done, will be looked on by him, as a willingly walking after the Commandment. Besides, 'tis impossible in the Nature of Things, that Obedience here can be any other than a voluntary Action; for when the Person receives the Mandate to pay, does he not deliberate with himfelf, what to do in this Case? And the Question will infallibly be, Shall I pay, and be in Favour; or difobey, and expose myself to Suffering? Does not the Isine proclaim Election and Choice, and that the Deed is deliberate and voluntary? And if fo, certainly 2

partaking in fin, Pfalm 50. 18. Thou fawest a Thief,

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and thou consentedit, &c.

The last Objection which I have heard, is, "That " there was fuch a terrible Force, as could not be " refisted; and therefore what could be done but to " pay Contributions?" I must say that this is a poor Shift for Men to betake themselves unto; especially those who never tried what was their Strength. I am, for my Part, convinced that there was, in human Probability, Abundance of Force to be had for the Opposing of the common Enemy, had there been a Spirit for it: Yea, I am obliged to own that there was a Willingness and Chearfulness in some to have done it; especially, Seceders and others, had they not been discouraged by the Management of those, whose Province it was to be among the first. I fee not but there has been, for fome time past, and still is, a looking too much to Equality or Superiority of Forces; and it would feem, ere our Deliverance come, that the Lord will learn us to look to another Airth. When Abab, tho' a wicked Man, found Samaria besieged by Benhadad, and 32 Kings with him, together with fuch a Number, that the Dust of Samaria would not suffice for Handfuls to the Army; and when he had this Message sent him by the King of Syria, I will fend my Servants to thee to-morrow, about this Time, and they Shall fearch thine House, and the Houses of thy Servants, and it shall be, that what soever is pleasent in thine-Eyes, they shall put it in their Hands and take it away, I Kings 20. He hearkned not unto him, nor consented; but told him, Let not him that girdeth on his Harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off. And hence, it came to pass, that in this Method, tho' the Army was fo great as to fill the whole Country, the Lord, with whom it is all one to fave by few or by many, by the Instrumentality of the 232 young Men of the Princes of the Provinces, delivered them unto the Hand of Abab, fo that the Syrians were flain with a great Slaughter. It is true, shab entered into a Compact with Benhadad afterwards:

wards: But it proved his Bane and Ruine, as you fee in the Close of the Chapter. The like Examples we have of Gideon and Jonathan's Case. A small Force, having Dependance on the Lord, will wax strong and do Exploits; and therefore there can be no Strength in the Objection.

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I would, fecondly, make it appear, That the complying with, and giving Money, Arms, &c. unto the Antichristian Faction now in Arms, and their Compliers in this cruel Conspiracy, is contrary to, and condemned by the Acts and Constitutions of this Church

condemned by the Acts and Constitutions of this Church in her purest Times. The Assem. 1646. Seff. 14. in their Act for census ring the Compliers with the publick Enemies of this Kirk and Kingdom, have these Words, "The Assembly " taking to their ferious Consideration, the great and " fcandalous Provocation, and the grievous Defection " from the publick Cause, which some have been " guilty of, by complying with the Rebels, the publick " Enemies of the Kirk and Kingdom: And judging " it a Duty, incumbent on them, to bring fuch noto-" rious Offenders to publick Satisfaction, that the "Wrath of God may be averted, and the publick "Scandal removed; do therefore require, decern, " and ordain, That such as, after lawful Trial, shall " be found to have been in actual Rebellion, and to " have carried Charge with the Rebels .- That all and " every one of fuch Offenders, shall humbly acknow-" ledge their Offence, upon their Knees, first before " the Presbytery, and thereafter before the Congre-" gation, upon a Sabbath, in some Place, before the " Pulpit: And, in the mean Time, that they be fuf-" pended from the Lord's Supper. And in case they " do not fatisfy, in Manner forefaid, that they be " processed with Excommunication. And likewise " ordains, That fuch as shall be found to have pro-" cured Protections from the Rebels, to have execute " their Orders, to have invited them to their Houses, to 66 have C 2

have given them Intelligence, to have drunken James Graham's Health, (an Arch rebel) or to be guilty

of any other such gross Degrees of Compliance; shall acknowledge their Offence publickly before the

" Congregation, and be suspended from the Commu-

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" nion, ay and while they do the fame."

The Assem. 1648. Seff. 21. in their Declaration concerning the present Dangers of Religion, and especially the unlawful Engagement against the Kingdom of England, when they have shewn the Sinfulness thereof, hath these Words, "We do earnestly exhort, and in " the Name and Authority of the Lord Jesus Christ, " charge and require, all and every one of the Mem-" bers of this reformed Kirk of Scotland,—that they " do not concur in, or any way affect this present En-" gagement," (much of the fame Nature with the One on foot just now) "as they would not partake " in other Mens Sins, and fo receive of their Plagues; " but that by the Grace and Affiftance of Christ, they " steadfastly resolve to Suffer the Rod of the Wicked, 44 and the utmost which wicked Mens Malice can afflict " them with, rather than to put forth their Hand to " Iniquity." And what Effect this had on many, they tell, Seff. 23. in their Declaration and Exhortation to their Brethren in England. " Many, Say they, have " chosen rather to suffer the spoiling of their Goods, " with Joy, than to fin against God by complying " with an evil Course."

The Assem. 1644. in their Ast against the Rebels in the South and North, "Ordained that Presbyteries and "Synods, respective, should proceed, with the highest est Censures of the Kirk, against all such as assisted or joined with the principal Actors, in the unnatural Rebellion, in the North and South, if they give not Satisfaction by publick Repentance."

In their Seasonable Warning, July 27th, 1649. Seff. 27th, they say, "That if his Majesty, or any having, or pretending to have Power and Commiftion from him, shall invade this Kingdom, upon Pretext

"Pretext of establishing him in his royal Power; as it will be an high Provocation against God, to be accessary or assisting thereto; so it will be a necessary buty to resist and oppose the same."

Several others to the same Purpose might be addu-

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Thirdly, That the advancing Money, Arms, &c. unto this Client of Rome, displaying Antichrist's Banner, involves in it Perjury. And I only mention three

Oaths, whereof it is a Breach.

The Solemn League and Covenant deserves the first Place, and I am not now to prove the unalterable binding Obligation thereof, having to do with those, who I hope will not flatly deny the same, tho' the Practices of many look too much that Way. In the first Article of this Oath, we swear, "That we shall " fincerely, really, and constantly endeavour—the Pre-" fervation of the reformed Religion in the Church " of Scotland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and "Government." But how can One possibly do this, in a Confishency with contributing his Assistance to a Popish Crew, for the Overthrow of that Religion? Again, we swear, "That we shall endeavour the Ex-" tirpation of Popery and Prelacy?" But can any do that, and yet at the same Time contribute to help Papists and Prelates, (for of such this Army is composed) into Power, and so to bring in the Mother of Harlots into these Lands? Further, we swear, "That " we shall endeavour with our Lives and Estates, mu-" tually to preserve the Rights and Privileges of Par-" liaments, and the Liberties of the Kingdom." Now it is quite inconsistent to preserve these, and yet concur in our Station, (for without fuch Concurrence it could not be done, unless our Rock has fold us,) to the Introduction of that Government, which according to their declared Principles, is paramount to all Laws, Parliaments, Reason, Religion, and Liberties, wing with Ottoman Tyranny, and now well known by

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by the Titles of Sovereign Authority, Prerogative Royal, and Absolute Power, and ever, in its best Shape, regulated by Royal Luft? Moreover, we swear, "That " we shall with all Faithfulness endeavour the Difcovery of all Incendiaries, Malignants, or evil Inin struments, by hindring the Reformation of Religi-" on, and dividing the King from the People-that " they may be brought to publick Trial, and receive " condign Punishment." That the Incendiaries in Arms are doing fo, is beyond all Question, and con-

fequently the Contributers thereto. But these Things are only Hints. The next Oath which I mention, shall be that of the Abjuration, and which all Magistrates, Collectors, and Comptrollers, &c. have fworn. Altho' I apprehend a Contrariety of some Clauses in the said Oath, to our covenanted Principles, (knowing however, no true Presbyterian, who has not full Freedom to abjure a Popish Pretender, as having no Right or Title whatfoever to the Crown of these Realms, it being the received Principle of the three Kingdoms, that a Right to Government is founded on Election,) yet I must be allowed to fay, That those who have sworn, "That " our Sovereign King George (according to the " express Words of the Oath,) is Lawful and Right-" ful King of Great Britain, and all others His " Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging; and, "That they believe in their Conscience, That the " Person taking to himself the Style, and Title of " King of England, by the Name of James the Third. " or of Scotland, by the Name of James the Eighth, " or the Style and Title of King of Great Britain, " hath not any Right or Title auhatsoever, to the " Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions " thereunto belonging; Renouncing, Refusing, and

[&]quot; Abjuring any Allegiance, or Obedience to him; " fwearing that they will bear faithful and true Alle-" giance to HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE; and him

will defend to the utmost of their Power, against all " traiterous

es traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts what soever, " which shall be made against his Person and Govern-" ment, &c." I fay, that those who did swear this Oath, and yet will in the least aid, or affift the prefent rebellious and traiterous Conspiracies against both the Person, and Government of HIS MHJESTY KING GEORGE, by Contributions raised to the exauctorating and dethroning HIM, and the reducing these Lands into absolute Slavery, and that upon the bare Demand of these Hell-Hounds; and, which is still worse, while there is no military Force used against them, must be very much abandoned, outstripping the Wickedness of the very Heathens, who feared an Oath. To take the Name of the great God in their Mouth in fuch a folemn Manner, and yet to pay no more Regard thereto, than to lay hold on the first Opportunity of breaking that Oath, wherein it is invoked, proclaims Men to have loft all Conscience and Honefly, and to have drunk in that damnable Doctrine espoused by the Papists, That no Regard is to be paid to an Oath further than ferves their own Interest. And I am afraid, such dreadful Perjury shall be followed by most terrible Plagues on the Persons and Cities guilty, if Mercy prevent not. Nor can I dissemble that fuch Persons are in the High-way of Compliance with the other Abominations of that Mother of Harlots, the Church of Rome: And therefore, that we have no Security for our Lives, and Liberties, in that Common-wealth whereof they are Members, in regard, the next abominable Tenet embraced by them, may be, that hellish Lateran Canon which enjoins, "Kings to destroy and extirpate Hereticks out " of their Dominions, under Pain of Excommunica-" tion." And consequently, should the Pretender get the Throne, (which I deprecate,) they would affect in our Destrnction, as they do now in the Steps thereto, and as the Complyers did in the late unhappy Reigns.

The last which I would mention, is the Burgess Oath, the first Clause whereof, according to the Form

wied in Edinburgh, Perth, and Glasgow, is to this Put. pofe, " Here I protest before God-That I allow in " my Heart the true Religion presently professed with in this Realm, and authorized by the Laws thereof: "That I shall abide thereat, and defend the same to " my Life's End, renouncing the Roman Religion called " Papiftry." Now to swear to the true Religion, and yet to strengthen the Hands of Idolaters, by contributing to their Help, fo as they may be able to bring in a false Religion, are so contrary to one another, that he feems to be under dreadful Blindness and Infatuation, who fees it not. To swear to abide at the true Religion, and to defend the fame to the End of One's Life, and yet to pay Money out of that publick Good to which we belong, for the re-establishing an heretical and idolatrous Religion, are directly contradictory the one to the other, and can never fland together. To renounce the Roman Religion called Papiftry, and yet to bargain with a bigotted Papist, who wants no less than Papistry established in the Land again, and to give him Money to accomplish his Purposes, are so different Extremes, that One would think they must be strangely given up to Delusion, who believe they may do both, for it is as much as to fay, they renounce, and yet embrace Papiflry. What dreadful Equivocation must this be, and what a deceitful Soul do such Complyers swear with, and consequently may fear, that they shall not be admitted into God's holy Hill? But I hope the very putting Persons in mind of these Things, will make them aware. Before I end this, I would have Persons concerned to remember, that Perjury not only is a Sin of a deep Dye, and feverely punished by the Lord, Mal. 3. 4, 5. but in our Law is punishable by Confiscation of all the Offender's moveable Goods, Imprisonment, and Infamy, Queen Mary, Act 19th.

I am lastly, to make it appear, That the Assisting, and Aiding the present Rebellion by Contributions,

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Bargains or otherways for the Support thereof, is high Treason by our Law. And for Brevity's fake, I shall set down what I judge to the Purpose out of Sir James Stewart's Abridgement of the Acts of Parliament, which may suffice in the present Case. Page 210. "That none reset, or do Favour to manifest " Rebels, against the King and Common-Law, un-" der the Pains of Forfaulture." James I. Parl. 2. Chap. 37. And again, "That none rebel against the "King's Person, or Authority, and whoso rebels, to " be punished." James II. Parl. 6. Chap. 13. " And " who assists in Red, Comfort, Counsel, MAINTE-" NANCE, fuch as shall be justified for the saids Crimes, " fra the faids Crimes be notour, or the Transgressor " convict, that he be punished as the Principal." Ibid. Chap. 14. Again, "All Acts against the Relet " of Traitors and Rebels ratified; and that none " SUPPLY OR INTERCOMMUNE WITH THEM, OR "GIVE THEM ANY RELIEF OR COMFORT, but that " all do their uttermost to apprehend or expel them, " under Pains due to Rebels." James VI. Parl. 12. Chap. 144. Further, Page 261. "Who commits Trea-" fon against the King's Person, or Majesty-Resets " or supplies them that have committed Treason-" shall be punished as Traitors." James II. Parl. 6. Chap. 24. But that it may be known what that Punishment is, you may observe, "That it is Forefaul-" ture of Life and Goods." James I. Parl. 1. Chap. 3. "It is high Treason, says Mackenzie in his Institu-" tions Pag. - to MAINTAIN or refet Traitors." King James VI. Parl. 8. Acts 129, and 130. And last of all, hear the Noble Patriot John Duke of Argyle, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

"Whereas, I am certainly informed, that the Earl " of Mar, and the other Rebels, have, in Profecuti-" on of their treasonable Practices, adventured to im-" pose a Cess upon some Parts of the Shires of Fife, " Clackmanan, Kinross, and Perth; and whereas, the

" paying

" paying any Money to the Rebels, or complying " with any of their Orders or Demands, will infer " high Treason against such as do the same, as being " Aiders, Comforters, and Abettors of the Rebels: " Therefore, and that all the well-affected People may " know, and prevent their Danger in this Matter, I " hereby, in his Majesty's Name, and Authority, " ftrictly prohibit, and discharge all his Majesty's " good Subjects, in the Countries above-mentioned, or any other where within Scotland, to give, or fur-" nish the Rebels with Money, Provisions, or any other Aid and Affistance, or Comfort whatsoever, " directly or indirectly, under the highest Pains and " Punishments of the Law."-

Given at Stirling, the 25th,

Sign'd, ARGYLE. of October 1715. Compleat History of the late Rebellion, Pag. 42, 43. I shall here subjoin somewhat that properly belongs to Royal Burroughs to confider at this Time, Page 39. Stewart's Index, " Act declaring their Majesties will " give Commission, one or more, for enquiring into " the Condition of the common Good, and Revenues " of all Royal Burroughs, and how it hath been ma-" naged, and to call Malversers to Account. And 66 that for hereafter, they shall contract no Debt, " without an Act of Town-Council in its fullest Con-" vention, containing the Causes, according to which " the Contracters and Granters of the Band are to be " answerable, at the Instance of any Burgess, that " hath been in the Magistracy, but Prejudice to the " Creditor's Security." Will. and Mary Parl. 1. Seff. 4. Chap. 29. The which may let our complying Councils understand, that they may come to be called in question for their Conduct.

To all that I have faid, I shall add an Example or two, of the Stedfattness of Saints in former Times, for the Encouragement of such who would keep their Garments clean. Baronius tells us, An. 303. p. 748. " That under the Persecution of Dioclesian, when

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"the Perfecutors fought of the Witnesses, but their Bibles, poor Coats, Money, or Cups, as Evidences of their ceding, they refused Deliverance on these Terms: And at length, when the Soldiers would have been satisfied, did the Christians but give them any old Clout or Paper in Place of the Bible, they refused to give them so much as a Cast-away Clout." Sozomen reporteth, "That Marcus Are-thussus, when tormented by Julian, because he would not build the Idol-Temple, which he had formerly demolished, tho' he was content to take some of the Expences off him, and to save his Life, he refused to give so much as one Half penny." Lib. 5. 9. Cent. Mag. Cent. 4. pag. 6.7. and 833. where much more to the same Purpose may be seen.

In the Year 1621, when Ferdinand was admitted, by the Electors of Frankford, King over the Bohemians, who opposed him as being an open Enemy to their Religion and Liberties; and when there was a Demand that the Protestant Congregation, in Prague, should lend some Thousands of Pounds to Ferdinand, for the Payment of his Popish Army, they unanimoully answered, That they avoiled do nothing against their Consciences, Clark's Marty. p. 161, 165. The Christian Jews and Gentiles (the heretic Gnosticks only excepted) were so far from aiding the Tews, in their Rebellion against the Romans, a little before the Destruction of Jerusalem, when they seized on all the strong Forts in Judea, that they left both Judah and Jerusalem, in so much, that when the City was sacked and burnt by Titus Army, not one Christian was in it, Euseb. Hist. Eccles. lib. 3. cap. 4. Epiphanius de Mensuris cap. 15. And after the Destruction of the City, when the Jews erected Bitter in Arabia, and, rebelling against Hadrian the Roman Emperor, made choise of Barcochab as their King; the Christians dwelling in that Country not only rejected him as their King, still cleaving to the Emperor, but refused to affift him in the leaft; for which he flew them with all D 2

all Manner of Torture, Mede in Apo. Com. Part. 1. p. 43. Dr. Ham. in Rev. 11. 3. 7. and Note B. C.

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But we have innumerable Examples of the Bravery and Heroic Spirit of our Forefathers, in the Reigns of Charles II. and James VII. who choose rather to suffer the greatest Hardships, and even Death itself, than to pay Fines, Jaylor-Fees, Militia-Money, and Locality, for furnishing Soldiers listed (as the pretended Grand Child's are) under a Banner displayed a-

gainst Religion and Liberty.

Upon the whole, I conclude that the affilting and aiding of the present Rebels, by giving them Money, Arms, Tents, Brogs, Flasks, or whatever else contributes to support their desperate Cause, contradicts the Word of God, the only Rule of Faith and Manners, is condemned by the laudable Acts and Constitutions of this Church, in her purest Times, in its Nature involves Perjury and high Treason; and contradicts the Example of the famous Witnesses for Christ in former Times; and so consequently, rather than have an Hand in it, that the whole Nation, as one Man, should gather themselves together, to stand for their Life, to flay, and to cause to perish, all the Power of the People and Province that would affault them, as the Jews did, Esther 8. 11. also Chap. 9. And to make Papists and Malignants to know, that Protestants are not such Lovers of their Slavery, and Mancipation, as to suffer their Cities to be facked and burnt; their Countries to be wasted and pillaged; their Blood shed, and themselves miserably massacred by the truculent, treacherous, and favage Monsters in Arms; nor by their Accomplices in this cruel Conspiracy on foot. Shall the Sons of Zion see the City. that was full of People, fit folicary and become Widow? She that was great among the Nations, and Princels among the Provinces, become tributary, weeping fore in the Night, having her Tears on her Cheeks; among all her Lovers none to comfort her, all her Friends dealing treacherously with her, and becoming I.

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ing her Enemies; gone to Captivity, because of great Affliction and Severity, dwelling among the Heathen, and finding no Rest; her Persecutors overtaking her in the Straits, the ways of Zion mourning, because none cometh unto the folemn Feasts; all her Gates desolate, her Priests fighing, her Virgins afflicted, and the in Bitterness; her Adversaries being the chief, and her Enemies prospering: Shall, I say, the Sons of Zion look on all this with an unconcerned Eye? And shall none of the Governours of Israel offer themselves willingly among the People, nor of the People, venture to help the Lord against the Mighty? I am fatiffied that the Daughter of Babylon shall be destroyed, and that he shall be happy who shall reward her as fhe has done unto us; and that when the Lord, whose Fire is in Zion, and his Furnace in Jerusalem, shall have performed his auhole Work on Mount Zion, and on Jerusalem, he will punish the stout Heart of his Enemies, and the Glory of their high Looks. will bring them to their End, and none shall help them, tho' they should for a while plant the Tabernacles of their Palace, between the Seas, in the glorious holy Mountain, which some conceive to be Britain, Dan. 11. 45.

In the mean Time, I cannot but advise my Brethren and Countrymen, to endeavour the keeping their Garments clean, were it at the Loss of all in the World, and even the precious Life: It is not necesfary that they should live, or have Riches and Estates; but of absolute Necessity to honour God, and confess him before Men. Stand fast in the Faith, quite you like Men, be strong: hold fast what you have; let no Man take your Crown, or put you from your Excellency, which is always the Plot of Enemies, whether by Force or or Fraud, Craft or Cruelty. Beware of their Snares, and of their tender Mercies, which are Cruelty; and when they speak fair, believe them not, for there are feven Abominations in their Hearts. Study to get in to the strong Hold, and under the Covert of Blood, and

and the Shadow of the Mediator's Wings, for there is Safety in the Evil Day. Let Zion, and its Welfare, be more on your Spirits than your chiefest Joy. Stand by, and for Michael, the great Prince, who will stand by, and for you. Let not that flavish Fear, which always brings a Snare, be entertained by you: But hear what the Lord fays unto you, Ifa. 51. 12, 13. I, even I am he that comforteth you: Who art thou, that thou shouldst be afraid of a Man, that shall die, and of the Son of Man, which shall be made as Grass? And forgettest the Lord thy Maker, that hath stretched forth the Heawens, and laid the Foundations of the Earth, and hast feared continually every Day, because of the Fury of the Oppressor, as if he were ready to destroy; and where is the Fury of the Oppreffor? And, with respect to what I have been speaking of, I shall conclude in the Words of the Spirit of God, Isa. 8. 12, 13, 14, 15. Say not ye a Confederacy, to all them to whom this People shall jay a Confederacy: neither fear ye their Fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of Hosts himself, and let him be your Fear, and let him be your Dread; and he shall be for aSan-Etuary: But for a Stone of Stumbling, and for a Rock of Offence to both the Houses of Israel: For a Gin, and for a Snare to the Inhabitants of Jerusalem. And many among them shall stumble, and fall, and be broken, and be fnared, and be taken. Be not allured by their deceiving Illusions, but always remember the Words of the Spirit of God, by Solomon, applicable to the present Case, Prov. 1. 10 .- 20. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, confent thou not. If they fay, come with us, let us lay wait for Blood, let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause; let us swallow them up alive as the grave, and whole as those that go down into the Pit: We Shall find all precious Substance (the very Breath of the Rebels now in Arms) we shall fill our Houses with Spoil: Cast in thy Lot among us; let us all have one Purse. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path; for their Feet run to Evil, and make haste to shed Blood. Surely in wain

wain the Net is spread in the Sight of any Bird, (they will be sure to conceal their hellish Intrigues, for sear the Wickedness of them be discovered,) and they lay wait for their own Blood: They lurk privily for their own Lives. So are the Way of every One that is greedy of Gain, (as the Popish Highlanders are,) which taketh away the Life of the Owners thereof.

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Bloody Principles embraced by Papists, and of the cruel Massacres and Murders committed by them on Protestants, in Piedmont, France, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

A REHEARSAL of the true Causes of the Revolution, and of the spurious BIRTH of the present Pretender.

Regent, almost in every Corner, for the publick Revenue of the Nation, with which a great Number of our treachereous and persideous Countrymen have complyed, is a Point now beyond all doubts and as certain it is, that not a few of the Men in Power are truckling to the Demander, and attempting to put his unhallowed Orders in Execution; resolving, it would seem, were it thro' Perjury, Dissimulation, and

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and high Treason, to compliment to a Popish Pretender, their Religion and Liberties, that his Hand may be with them ,2 King 15. 19. But which, when the Scales turn, will contribute to their Infamy and Difgrace. As I am fatisfied, that, into how many different Forms (Proteus-like) the Invaders of our Religion and Liberties turn themselves, their Intention is to abforb or fwallow up our most valuable Liberties, both facred and civil: I judged it not amiss, in this fhort Summary, to give the Generation a View of the most wicked Principles, and hellish Practices of Papists towards the Protestants, both for the upstirring of the fecure, under the present awful Dispensations, instructing the Ignorant, and warning my Countrymen of what they may expect, should the Antichristian Party, now in Arms, prevail. And left I be accused of Imposture here, I shall let them know where they may find what I adduce. I am, first of all, to acquaint them, that, as the most Part of the Doctrines which Protestants maintain, are rejected by that Church. whereof the pretended James VIII. is a Member, and fome fay, a Cardinal; fo they were folemnly renounced by the bloody Council of Trent, and their Avouchers, the Protestants excommunicated as Hereticks, which they have reckoned them ever fince: Any will find this by reading the Decrees of that Council.

Altho' Protestants be rebellious Children, yet they must know, that they are Subjects of his Holines's the Pope of Rome; for Rachen, a samous Popish Lawyer in France, in his Book intitled, A Review of the Council of Trent, lib. 2. cap. 10. tells us, "That the following Position is commonly received in the Church of Rome, That it is necessary to Salvation to believe, that every Creature is Subject to the Pope of Rome." In Consequence of this, whatever the Pope teaches, must be believed, and rested in, under Pain of Excommunication and Damnation. Bellarmine, one of the most learned that ever appeared in the Popish Cause, lib. 3. de verbi interp. cap. 5, 9. Silib.

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lib. de Rom. Pont. c. 2. afferts, " That the Pope is chief " Judge in all Controversies in Religion; either he " himself alone, or with his Council; and that in his " Judgment and Sentence all Men should rest, and " he should be obediently heard of all the faithful, " in all Matters of Controversy, whether he can err " or not." But lest any scrupulous Protestant should not swallow down all the Stuff which his Holinest commands, and decerns, for fear that, by this Means, he should fin against the Lord, the same Bellarmine, contra Barclay, cap. 31. obviates that Objection, by acquainting them, " That Christ hath given to the " Pope Power to make Sin to be no Sin; and that " which is not Sin, to be Sin." But left he be not fufficiently understood there, he is fure to explain himself in lib. de Pontif. cap. 5. afferting, "That if " the Pope did err in commanding Vices, or prohibi-" ting Virtues, the Church should be obliged to be-" lieve Vices to be good, and Virtues to be evil." May not the Pope then, by this Means, lead Souls to Hell in the Way of Iniquity? Surely he may: But tho' he should, he must not be rebuked; for their Canon Law has decreed, " That no Man should re-" rebuke the Pope, suppose he should carry with him " innumerable Souls to Hell." Farewel then Protestants, to your Bibles; farewel God's Holines, and Rectitude impress'd in his Law; farewel all Honesty at this Rate; yea, farewel all Rules, save the Pope's Luft. Matchles Impudence! Peerles Wickedness!

In Consequence of this rash Presumption, and stetitious Supremacy, we are told by Rashen, Review of the Council of Trent, lib. 2. cap. 10. "That it is a common received Doctrine in the Church of Rome, that the Pope may absolve his Subjects from their "Outh of Allegiance to a Protestant Prince, altho' they have sworn in the most solemn Manner." We need not then be surprized at the Rebellion of the Popish Cahal in our Land. But it is not enough that they

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be loosed from their Allegiance; for such a Prince, if lest alive, may prove fatal to their Catholick Faith; and therefore M. Allen, Principal of the Jesuits College at Rhemes, in a solemn Oration, taught, "That it "was permitted to Catholicks to kill Heretick "Kings." Nor is he alone in this, for Franciscus de Verone, in his Apology for Chastal, part 1. cap. 7. mantains, "That Kings and Princes, which are not "Roman Catholicks, may be lawfully kill'd by any private Person; and that the doing of it is a gene-"rous, virtuous, heroick Exploit; a most holy, worthy, commendable, and praise-worthy Work." Our lawful Soverign King G E O R G E, is then in the utmost Danger by the Emisaries of Antichrist; considering that, according to them, his life may be

taken away any bow.

That this Catholick Religion, in Consequence of fuch Doctrine, may get footing and be maintained in Kingdoms, the Pope will have Princes after his own Lust and Pleasure; for the forecited Rachen, ibid. acquaints us, "That it is the received Doctrine of " the Papilts, that the Pope, upon just Cause, may set " up a King in every Kingdom; for he is the OVERSEER " of ALL Kingdoms in God's Stead." And upon this Score, did Pope Pius V. (alias Impius) having deposed, and excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, for Protestantism, gave her Kingdom to Philip II. of Spain, who attempted, with a great Fleet, to invade it in the Year 1588. who to his lasting Infamy, was disappointed, while his Armado funk as Lead in the mighty Waters. It was on the fame footing, that Gregory XIII. who succeded Pius V. gave a Commission to Thomas Stickly, to get the Kingdom of Ireland for his own Bastard Son; which Interprize, was likewise rendered abortive. We now see upon what Score the Son of the Popish Pretender has come to Scotland at this Seafon, and by what Tenure, should he succeed in his Schemes, he would hold his Right: Sure none elle than unjust Invasion and Rebellion, instigated by the Pope

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Pope of Rome, whose Title to his temporal Principality is the same; for in the Time of Pope Gregory II. when Leo Isaurus the Emperor, who had prohibited the Adoration of Images, and had pulled them down every where, was fore harass'd with the Wars of the Saracenes in the East, the Pope, by Rebellion and tyrannical Invasion, seized on Rome, and other Places in Italy, belonging to his Sovereign Lord, which is all the holding he has to this Day. No Marvel then that he stimulate others to perpetrate the same Wickedness.

But can the Papists profess and promise fair to the Protestants for a while? Doubtless they can colour over their real Designs artfully. I shall have occation below to mention a notable Instance thereof in the Massacre of Paris: Mean while, take one or two Examples of this Nature. Queen Mary of England, tho' a most begotted Papist, swore to the Suffolk Men, who affifted in advancing her to the Throne, "That " they should enjoy the Liberty of the Protestant Re-" ligion;" yet, foon after, when they reminded her of her Promise, she requited them with Prison and Pilloring. Rapin's History of Queen Mary of England. The Duke of York, that Vassal of Antichrist, immediately after his bloody Brother's Death, declared, in a Protestation, "That it never was his Principle, nor " would he ever fuffer Violence to be offered to any " Man's Conscience, nor use Force or invincible " Necessity against any Man, upon account of his " Persuasion." But you shall hear, when I come to fpeak of him more particularly, how contrary to this he acted. I am obliged to fay, that Papists (like Foxes) will cunningly catch at the Prey, but then voraciously suck out the Blood: Or rather like Panthers, who deceitfully and hypocritically cover their fierce Countenances with their fore Paws, till once the Prey come near, and then they greedily feize it: For tho' they profess fair, and promise great Things, yet we must understand, when Protestants are in their E 2 Power, Power, that no Covenants are to be kept with fuch Hereticks. The King of France being press'd by the Pape to join with the King of Spain to invade England, objected, " That he was under Oath to the Queen of England." But the Pope, as Cardinal Offatus, in his 87 Epift. afferts, return'd answer, " T'hat "Oath was made to an Heretick: But that he was " bound in another Oath to God and the Pope:" Alledging, at the Close, "That supreme Princes may, " without any Danger to their Reputation, make "Covenants, and break them, lie, betray, and commit other such Things." Then this Farce in Scotland, may be carried on by Perjury, Treachery, lying, tricking, enfnaring, circumventing, and I know not what Villanies; and yet our pretended Prince's Reputation be maintain'd, Papa e Cathdera statuente: Verbis fictis irretite estis, O Scoto-Britanni! Take the Queen Regent of Scotland for another Example, who, as Buchan. lib. 16. fol. 198. relates, promised fair to the Nobility and Gentry, anent the Protestant Religion: But, when they put her in mind of it, like an bonest Papist, she declared, "That " Princes were not bound by the Promises which they " were obliged to make in the Exigence of their " Affairs:" Then we may account for the fair Promises which the pretended Prince of Wales has published, and the Manner how they will be fulfill'd. Pope Urban II. made a Decree, "That an Oath made to " an excommunicated Person (as Protestants are) must not be kept." By this Time we see, that tho' they would not, which yet the bewitching Charms of Popery will not fuffer, they must break Promise and Oath to Protestants. The Council of Constance declared to the Emperor, who had promifed absolute Safety to John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, to appear before the Council, "That he was not obliged to keep " his Promise, because no Faith is to be kept to He-" reticks." And hence both of them were condemned to the Fire. However intolerable this Doctrine

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is, yet worle follows, for Pope Gregory IX. lib. 5. tit. 7. de bereticis, cap. ult. fays, " Let all know, " that they are loofed from their Fidelity and Obe-" dience, and any Duty what soever, that they are " bound to, to any that are manifestly fallen into " Herefy." What then must poor Protestants expect, fince no Duty whatever is to be performed towards them: What, but to be destroyed and rooted out of the Kingdom, should this Limb of Antichrist, now in Rebellion, policis the Throne, and introduce that Religion, which (like Draco's Laws) is always written in Blood? Let us see then what follows. Franciscus de Verone, in his Apology for John Chastel, grants Allowance to every private Man to murder the Heretick as he meets him. Upon the Day before the Maffacre in Ireland, the Priests gave the People a free Dismiss at Mass, with free Liberty to go and take Possession of all the Protestants Lands; as also to flrip, rob, and spoil them of all their Cattle, &c. the Protestants being worse than Dogs; for they were, faid they, Devils, and ferved him; and therefore the killing of fuch, was a meritorious Act, and a rare Preservative against the Pains of of Purgatory; for that the Bodies of such Papists as. should die in the Quarrel, would not be cold, before their Souls should ascend up into Heaven. Clark's Gen. Martyrology p. 348. The same Author, ibid. tells us, that the Priests gave the Sacrament unto divers of the Irish, upon Condition, that they should neither spare Man, Woman, or Child of the Protestants, saying, it did them a great deal of Good to wash their Hands in their Blood; and they openly professed, that they held it as lawful to kill a Protestant, as to kill a Sheep or Dog; and to take their Lives and Estates from them, as to take a Bone out of a Dog's Mouth.

Now are we come to the dismal Scane. It would swell this Pamphlet beyond my design'd Brevity, should I insist upon the innumerable Examples of Popish Cruckty: a Hint shall only be given. In the Persecution

of Walds, and his Followers (called Waldenfes,) which began Anno 1160. The King of France overthrew 300 Gentlemens Houses, and destroyed some walled Towns, pursuing the Inhabitants even to Flanders, where many of them were burnt to Death. At Strawsburg 80 were burnt at the Instance of the Bishop. Clark's Martyr. pag. 103. The Pope gave them over to Satan, interdicted all Society with others, made them uncapable of any Charges, Honours, Profits; to inherit Lands, make Wills, be buried in Church-yards, confiscated their Goods, disinherited their Heirs, condemned them to be delivered to the fecular Power. their Houses to be razed, and commanded all Kings, Princes, &c. to make an exact Inquisition, to shut the City Gates, to apprehend, kill, and use all Manner of Violense to them: yea, and the very giving a Cup of cold Water, or a Pad of Straw to ly on when in Prison, was punished in the same Manner. In the Year 1380, there were 150 Men, besides Women and Children, delivered up to the fecular Power to be burnt at Grenoble; and about 80 Persons more at another Time. In the Valley of Loyfe, Anno 1488. There were 400 Infants stifled in their Cradles, and in all above 3000 Men and Women perished at that Time. In Calabria, the Waldenses were chased to Woods. flain, wounded, and many died in the Caves of Famine: 30 of them were apprehended, and put to the There, 60 Women were so rack'd, that being cast into Prison they soon died. Anno 1560. Such inhumane Cruelty was used towards 88 Protestants. that being thut up in Prison, the Popish Executioner came to one, took him, blindfolded him, led him forth to a large Place adjoining, commanded him to kneel down, then cut his Throat, and leaving him half dead, went to the rest, whom he served all, one by one, in the same Manner. Clark's Martyr. pag. 238. In a Word, they were wholly rooted out of Calabria by these Popish Tygers. Anno 1540. The Inhabitants of Merandol were burnt alive: The Inhabitants of Cabrier

Cabrier and Pepin were flain, the Women ravished, the Breasts of some cut off, and all their Habitations were piliaged, sacked, and burnt. About 60 Peasants, who readily opened the Gates to the President of Oppide, were cut in Pieces; the Women shut up in a Barn with much Straw, and Fire put to it, the Bellies of some they rip'd up, and when Infants came forth, they trode them under Foot: Above 2000 were slain in this Place. At Avignon, a godly Bookseller was burnt for selling Bibles in French, at the same Time when bawdy Images and Pictures were sold thro' the Streets by others, and encouraged by the Clergy. Martyr. pag. 131. et segg.

In the Persecution of the Albingenses, there were slain in the City of Beziers above 60,000 Persons, thro' the Cruelty of the Pope's Legate, not sparing even some Roman Catholicks. Earl Simon pull'd out the Eyes, and cut off the Noses of above 100 in the Castle of Beron: The Earl and Legate burnt 140 Men and Women in the Castle of Minerbe. Clark's Martyr.

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In the Year 1419. Twelve Senators of Prague with the Mayor were flain, the Pope excited the Emperors, Kings, Princes, Dukes, &c. to take up Arms against the Bohemians, intreating them by the Wounds of Christ, and their own Salvation, unanimously to fall upon, and utterly extirpate that curfed Generation, promising universal Remission of Sins to the most wicked Person if he did but kill one of them. Gottenbergh, Anno 1420. They threw 1700 into a deep Mettal Mine; 1038 into another; 1334 into a third. In Litomeritia, 24 of the chief Citizens were Some were tormented with Fire till their Bowels came forth, others beheaded, fome racked, and others banished. An Edict was made, That all the Piccards, without Distinction of Sex, Age, or Quality should be slain; in Consequence of which many were cut off. In the Year 1547. Ferdinand with his Army seiz'd on Prague, imprisoned the principal No-

bles, Barons, and Citizens, scourg'd some, beheaded others, disarmed the City, and took away its Privileges; and in two Years thereafter banished about 200 Ministers. Clark's Martyr. pag. 149. et segg. About the Year 1617. Almost all the Protestant Ministers in Bohemia were burnt, flain, or banished; many Millions of Gold taken from the Inhabitants of Prague, the Nobles of the first Rate were condemn'd, some of them to perpetual Imprisonment, some to Banishment, and others to Death: Marriage, Burial, and Baptism, yea, even Trading, Means of getting their Living, and at last, buying of Food were prohibited to Protestants: Prisons, Towers, Cellars, Stables, and Hog-flys were filled with them, where they died of Cold, Hunger, and Thirst: They were deprived of Bibles, and other valuable Books. Clark's Martyr. pag. 161. et feqq. Anno 1550. At Valladolid in Spain, the Inquifitors condemned 30 Protestants to the Fire. and at Seville 20 were roafted at one Fire. Clark's Martyr. pag. 203, and 220. Much about the same Time, there was a dreadful Persecution in Italy, the Heads of some were miserably torn by Gunpowder put in their Mouths and fired: The Mouths of others were flit up to their Ears: Some had their Bellies burnt, so as their Bowels fell out: Some were thrown out at Windows on Spears: The Ears, and Cheeks of some were cut off, and Holes burnt in divers Parts of their Bodies. The Eyes of some were bored out, and others were torn by Dogs. Clark's Martyr. pag. 251. Anno 1543. The Popish Cruelty was so brutal, that not one Town or City in all Flanders, wherein some were not banished, beheaded, or condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, especially at Ghent, many of the chief Men were burnt. And in Brabant, Artois, &c. 200 Men and Women were apprehended at one Time, whereof some were drowned, some buried quick, and fome privily made away.

In the Neiherlands, the Duke de Alva under Philip King of Spain with a great Army, exercised unparal-

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lel'd Cruelty against all Sorts of Persons, both Nobility, and Commons, permitting his Soldiers to ravish Matrons, and Virgins, while they forced their Hufbands and Parents to stand by, and look on. In the Space of fix Years, he caused hang above 18,000 Protestants, besides those he killed in War. Don Frederick his Son, who was received by the Burghers of Zutphen without Opposition, immediately fell to murder, hang, and drown a Number of the Inhabitants, and exercifed infinite Cruelty upon Wives and Virgins, not sparing the very Infants. From thence marching to Naerden in Holland, the Inhabitants made an Agreement with him, and he entred the Town peaceably; but, affembling the poor People upon fair Pretences, caused the Soldiers murder them all without sparing one: The Men were massacred, the Women first ravished, and then murdered most cruelly, the Children and Infants had their Throats cut. Neither Man, Wife, Maid or Child, old or young, were spared in the whole Town. The Inhabitants of Harlem furrendred the Town, on Composition to pay 240,000 Florins, to redeem themselves and Town from Spoil: But contrary to folemn Paction, the bloody Papists plundred their Houses, caused 300 to be hang'd and beheaded, and the next Day 247 Soldiers to be drowned; the Day following, a great Number to be executed; the next Day 200 Soldiers and Burghers to be beheaded, shortly after, the English and Scots to be beheaded, and last of all, the fick and wounded to be treated in the same Manner. The City of Valenciennes in Hanault, being befiged, upon the account of their Religion, by the Signior of Noircarmes, furrendred the City upon good Conditions: But when he had entred the Town, he kept the Gate shut for several Days, and most barbarously hang'd up all the French Soldiers, with the Minister, and Protestant Merchants, confiscating their Goods. Clark's Martyr. pag. 265. et legg. F Anno .

Anno 1640. The Imperial Army having taken Pasewalck, not only beat, kill'd, and drove out the Swedes; but tortured the Towns-men, ravished the Women, and Girles in open Streets, and Church-yards. and even fuch as were in Child-bed; killed Men, fired Houses, and burnt many in them; burnt and smothred Children, massacred the Ministers, and at last, burnt down the whole City. Magdeburgh a City famous for Religion, being taken by Tilly, Anno 1631. was in 12 Hours almost reduced to Ashes: No Mercy was shown to Age, Sex, or Condition; Ladies and Gentlewomen were ravished, above 20,000 Persons flain, burnt, and smothered to Death; and 6000 drown'd in the River Elbe. In Eke Manner, Anno 1634. they treated Hoxter, sparing neither Man, Woman, or Child, but most inhumanely butchering, and hewing in Pieces all with the Sword, fo that they dyed the River Waser red with Blood. In Saxony, they half strangled the Protestants, and pressed their Thumbs with Wheels. In Pomerania, they forced them to eat their own Excrements, thrusting them down their Throat, whereby some were choaked. By Matches or Cords tyed about the Heads of some, they twifted them with Battoons, till Blood came out at their Eyes, Ears, and Noses, and sometimes their Eyes started out. To the Hands, Eyes, Ears, Tongues, Cheeks, Legs, &c. they laid burning Matches, to which they fet Fire. Some they hung up in the Smoak, drying them with small Fire, but taking care lest they should die too soon. Some they roasted with Fires of Straw, and some in hot Ovens. Of some they tyed the Hands and Feet backward together, stopping their Mouths with Clouts to hinder them from Prayer. The Faces of some they plained with Chizzels, and others they castrated in Presence of their Wives, and Children. The Mouths of some they fet open with Gags, and poured stinking Water, Urine, &c. down their Throats. Whose Ears would not tingle, to hear of the Murders, Rapes, and other Cruelties used towards

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fence of their Parents, and forced to fing Pfalms mean Time. Clark's Martyr. pag. 275, &c.

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The Duke of Guise Anno 1562. set upon 1200 Protestants when they were assembled for Sermon, cut off, and flaughtered most of them. At Senlis, many were murdered, whip'd, imprisoned, fined, and others fent to the Galleys. At Paris, the Parliament spared neither small nor great that fell into their Hands. Amiens, all Bibles, New Testaments, Pfalm Books, were openly burnt, as well as the Protestants themfelves were shot, hang'd, and cast into the River. At Meaux 400 were kill'd, and a thousand Villanies com-At Troys, Bibles, and other Divinity Books were burnt, and also at Angers. The Parliament at Paris, made a Decree Anno 1562. "Commanding all " Catholicks prefently to rife in Arms, to found the " Bells in every Place, and to destroy all Protestants, " without respect of Quality, Sex, or Age, to spoil "their Houses, and utterly root them out." But I shall now give a short Account of that unparallel'd Massacre at Paris, Anno 1572. Which was thus conducted.

When the Pope, the Court of Rome, Queen Catharin de medicis, and Charles the 9th her Son, found that Fire, Faggot, and Force of Arms, (which they had used,) was not like to undo the Protestants, they pretended Friendship to them, and concluded a Peace, gave the Sister of the French King, to the King of Navarr in Marriage, that so they might massacre the Protestants at the Marriage: But they suspecting no Treachery, and relying upon the King's folemn Promises, came to Paris, where the Queen of Navarr was poisoned by a Pair of perfumed Gloves. Gates being shut to keep in all the Protestants, (tho' the Pretence was to fearch for one who shot at the Admiral,) and the Signal being given, by the ringing of the great Bell in the Palace, the Cut-throat Papilts, whose Badge was a white Cross in the Hat, (much

(much like that of our favage Highlanders,) rushed in to the godly Admiral's Lodging, cut off his Head, fent it to the Pope in a Present, dragging his Body thro' the Street. Then they massacred the Protestant Nobility, and all other Protestants they could find, sparing neither Men, Women, nor Children, no not the Children in the Cradle, and Infants in the Mother's Womb. Above 60,000 Papitts with Piftols, Picks, Knives, &c. ran up and down swearing, and blaspheming the Name of God, cruelly massacring all they met. The Streets were covered with mangled Bodies, the Gates, and Doors defiled with Blood, and nothing was heard, but the Shoutings of Murderers, breaking open of Doors, the Noise of Guns and Pistols, mixed with the Cries, and Groans of the dying. In a Word, above 10,000 were massacred in Paris that Night, and the River was dyed with their Blood. Upon this, Letters were immediately dispatch'd to Meaux, Trois, Orleans, &c. for the Papills to massacre all Protestants without Pity, the which was accordingly done, fo that in few Weeks there were above 30,000 murdered in France, some say 100,000. The dead Corpses were ripped up, and their Greese fold for three Shillings a Pound. Horresco referens, Clark's Martyr. pag. 309. Fox's Acts and Monuments, Vol. 3d. Great were the Rejoicings at Rome, when they had the Account of this bloody Tragedy. Pope Gregory 13th, fent Cardinal Urfin to France to extol the King's great Piety and Zeal in that Action, and to bestow Blessings, and spiritual Graces, upon him, the Duke of Guife, and the other Actors in this horrid Murder. Soon after, the Pope fent Indulgences for Millions of Years to King Henry III. of France, and to his People, if they would be diligent, and zealous in rooting out the Protestants. Cursed be Popish Wrath against Protestants, for it is cruel, Gen. 49. 7.

In the Persecution in the Valtoline, Anno 1620. altho' the Grison Lords had granted Liberty to the Protestants, to exercise their Religion freely; yet, the Popish

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Popish Infidels set upon the Protestants, at Sermon in Tell, while they suspected no such Thing, and cut them off without regard of Age or Sex: Then marched to Sanders, the Catholicks whereof had promifed all Manner of Help, and Security to the Protestants; yet, notwithstanding, treacherously betraying them, join'd with the other Papists in Massacring whoever they could find. The Mouths of some they gag'd, filled with Powder, and fet Fire to; by which their Heads were torn afunder: Others they flit up to the Ears: Some they flash'd in their Bodies till they died; and having put others to the Strapado, (a dreadful Rack) they then cut them to Pieces: The Brains of fome they beat out upon a Smith's Anvil: The Throats of others they cut with Knives: Some they knock'd on the Head with Axes: The Nofes and Breasts of others they pull'd off with red hot Pincers: Some they tore in Pieces by Horses; and the Hearts of others they pull'd out, gnawing them with their Teeth: Some they hang'd by one Foot with their Head hanging in Water; the Hands and Feet of others they crush'd between red hot Irons. Clark's Mar. pag. 327.

Temperet a lacrimis?

It is well known to Historians, how the Duke of Guise, and his Faction in France, entered into the Holy League, (for so they called it, but of all others the most hellish) to root out all Protestants; in Profecution whereof, they warred and rebelled against their Sovereigns, King Henry III. and IV. to the Ruin of several hundred thousands of Subjects; the wasting, and almost depopulating the whole Nation; which soon made way for the Spainards conquering thereof, with whom the Leaguers join'd.

But yet a more affecting Scene remains unspoke to. In the Year 1642, there was one of the most dreadful Massacres in *Ireland* that ever was heard tell of.

The

The Friars, with Tears, exhorted the Cut-throat Irish to spare none of the Protestants, openly professing. That they held it as lawful to kill them, as if they were Sheep or Dogs. The Popish Gentlemen, gave folemn Oaths to the Protestants, that, if they would bring their Goods to them, they would fecure and protect them, who nevertheless murdered some, turned out others, both Men, Women, and Children, stark naked, prohibiting the Irish, under great Penalties, to give them any Relief; by which Means, vast Numbers perished, thro' Cold, Nakedness, and Want, in Frost and Snow. They confumed 152 Protestants in the Castle of Lisgool: At the Castle of Monia 100 were flain together; and tho' the Castle of Tullah yielded on Composition and faithful Promises of fair Quarters, yet all in it were barbarously murdered. At Lessenkea 100 Scots Protestants, some whereof they first forced to hear Mass, and swear never to alter, were flain. At Portendown Bridge 1000 were drowned in the River at once; and at other Times above 3000 more; and if they essayed to swim a shore, they shot them: To some they granted Passes, with whom, under Pretence of fafe Conduct, Irish Papists were fent, who either murder'd or drown'd them in a Place fit for that Purpose. In Armaugh they slaughtered 500; and in Killmore 200 whole Families were ftrip'd and massacred; nor were they allowed to pray before the dreadful Catastrophe, their butchering Enemies commanding them, to bequeath their Souls to the Devil, and immediately flaughtering them: Some they left half dead on the High-ways, crying for Death; and others they buried alive, yet in such a Manner, that their mournful Cries were heard for a long Time: Some were drag'd thro' Waters with Ropes about their Neck; others thro' Boggs and Woods by Ropes tied about their middle: Some were hung by the Arms, on whom they made trial how many Stabs they would take by the Sword to kill them: Others, whose Bellies they ript up, were left with

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with their Intrails about their Heels: Many Women, big with Child, they hung up, ript their Bellies, let the Infants fall out, whom they gave to Dogs and Swine to devour: Many they stab'd, slash'd, cut, and mangled in their Heads, Faces, Breafts, and other Parts by their Swords, yet kill'd them not outright, but left them wallowing in their Blood, to languish, starve, and pine to Death; and if they returned, in 2 or 3 Days, to dash out their Brains, they esteemed it no small Favour: Many Children they dash'd by the Heels against Trees and Stones; and others they boil'd to Death in Caldrons; and even such Children as went out into the Fields to eat Weeds and Grass, for the Preservation of their Life, were kill'd without all Pity. In Slego a young Man was forced to kill his Father, and then himself was hanged. nother Place, they forced a Woman to kill her Husband, caused her Son to kill her, and then hanged the Son, that they might ruin both Soul and Body together. In the same Town of Slego 40 Protestants were stript and lockt up in a Cellar, and about Midnight a Butcher was fent in amongst them, who knock'd them all on the Heads. In the County of Mayo 60 Protestants, whereof 15 were Ministers, were upon Covenant to be fafely conveyed to Galway; but by the way were miserably massacred. About Dungannon 360 Protestants were murdered; At Charlemount 400. At Tyron 206. In the County of Antrum 954 in one Morning; and afterwards about 1200 were flain. Philem Oneal flew 600 at Garvah; left neither Man. Woman, nor Child alive in the Barony of Mounterlong; and in other Places he murdered above 2000 Persons in their Houses. When they had burnt and cut in Pieces many Protestant Bibles, they faid, "It " was Hell-Fire they burnt;" and furder, " That it " was this Bible had bred all the Quarrel, and that " they hoped, within a few Weeks, all the Bibles in " Ireland should be used in the same Manner." We fee then what is the Quarrel, and what we may expect.

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pest, should this Hellish Creav be uppermost. They hang'd, burnt, drown'd, and murder'd all Protestants they could meet with. Of the Greafe of some they made Candles. One Scotsman, whose Belly they ript up and took out his small Guts, tying it to a Tree, they forced round about, till they had drawn them all out of his Body, faying, "That they would try " whether a Dog's or a Scotsman's Guts were the " longest." Some they forced to drown their own Children, and Children to be the Executioners of their own Parents. At Glasbough, a Priest, with fome others, drew about 50 Protestants to be reconciled to the Church of Rome; but telling them, "That they were now in a good Faith;" and for fear they should turn Heretick, he, with his Companions, cut all their Throats. Nor were the Popish Women any less cruel than the Men; for one of them killed 7 Men and Women in one morning; and another with her own Hands murdered 45 Women.

In this dreadful Massacre, even those who were nominal Protestants, as well as others, suffered. Innumerable other Instances of Cruelty might be adduced, but I conclude by acquainting the Reader, That there was an Account given up upon Oath, which Papists could never disprove, that in the Province of Ulster, there were put to Death, one way or other, above 150,000 Protestants about that Time, by the Hands of these cruel Miscreants: And some reckon that the whole Number, which suffered in Ireland, was no less than 400,000, Clark's Mart. pag. 347. et seq. See also Ireland's Tears. Behold O then, are not the tender Mercies of the Wicked cruel!

I must now give you a Taste of Popish Cruelty in Great Britain. The first Instance shall be that of Queen Mary of England, who, tho' she had solemnly promised to the Susfolk Men, that signalized themselves to get her the Crown, "That she should leave Religion in the same Manner she sound it:" And declared in Council, "That she would use no force up-

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" on Conscience in Affairs of Religion." Soon after, not only pillored some of these to whom she had engaged, for reminding her of what Security she had given for the Protestant Religion; but severely prosecuted, especially in Suffolk, all the Hereticks (as the Protestants are still called by the Papists) and pursued Popery with the utmost Bigottry; a Papist's solemn Promile or Oath to a Protestant, being of no other Consequence, on the Conscience, than a Collar upon an Ape's Neck, which it can flip on for its Mafter's Pleafure, and off for its own. Of 16,000 Clergymen, she turn'd out 12,000 for being married; and imprisoned not a few on frivolous Causes, till Laws were made to condemn them. Her Cruelty was fuch, that some were sentenc'd to be burnt, who were dead a considerable Time before. It was enacted "That " whoever prayed to God, That he would turn the " Queen's Heart from Idolatry, or shorten her Days, " should be put to Death." In the Year 1555, furious Bonner, to whom the bloody Gardner had transferred his Commission (both Court Sycophants) carried on a continual and violent Perfecution against the Protestants, sending them in Troops to the Flames, and sparing neither Men nor Women, so that to the Number of 67, four whereof were Bishops, and 13 other Ecclefiasticks, perished by his Barbarity. the Isle of Guernsy, a Woman big with Child, being condemned to the Flames, and the Violence of the Fire bursting her Womb, a Boy fell into the Flames, who, foon after, was commanded to share in the same Fate with his Mother. In the following Year, there were destroyed 85 Protestants; and in the Year 1557, the Queen intending to errect an Inquisition, impowered 21 Commissioners to sit on the Trial of Hereticks, with an unlimited Power, whereby 71 suffered. Some fay that this Blood-thirsty Canibal put to Death 800 in the Year 1555, and in 1556, besides what suffered in the rest of her Reign. Some were severly whipt, some died in Prison, and others were buried

in Dung-hills: And to crown her Wickedness, she published a Declaration, "That whoever had any "heretical Books (i. e. Protestant Books) and did not "presently burn them without reading them, should "be esteemed Rebels, and executed without delay, "by the Martial Law." Nor have we ground to doubt, but we shall be treated in the same Manner, should the wicked Crew, presently in Arms, succeed in their Attempts. The said Queen Mary, expressly forbid to pray for such as were executed, or even to say, God help them: So that it appears plain, it was not their Conversion, but Destruction she attended to. Rapine on the Life of Queen Mary.

The only other Instance I mention, at the Time, of Popish Cruelty in England, shall be that of the Gun-Pounder-Plot, in the Year 1605; whereby, in Consequence of its being hatched at Rome, as some of the Conspirators acknowledged, they had hired the Cellars in the Parliament-House, in which they laid 36 Barrels of Gun-Powder, 1000 Billets, and 500 Fagots, and intended to blow up the King, Queen, Prince, Nobles, Knights, Citizens, Burgesses, and the whole Parliament, tho' the Lord mercifully detected this Design, before it was perpetrated. Prin's

Introduction to Canterbury's Doom, pag. 202.

I am not now to give you a full Detail of the Blood-shed in Scotland, much about the same Time, under Popish Tyrrany: It shall suffice to tell you, that in the Year 1538, four Persons, of good Quality, were burnt in one Fire; and that, in the Year 1543, Cardinal Beton caused four Men to be hang'd, merely on Suspition that they had eaten a Goose on Friday. One Woman, with her Child on her Breast, was drown'd, because she would not pray to the Virgin Mary; and another was burnt, with her Child, for her refusing to invoke the blessed Virgin, when in travel. I shall only observe surder, that as 5 were burnt at St Andrews, in the Year 1559, some murdered in private Houses, and some banished (of which Number the

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famous Hystorian, Buchanan, says, that he was one, but escaped out of Prison, Buch. lib. 14. fol. 150.) so we have no ground to doubt but that much more Protestant Blood would have been shed, had they not armed themselves, and stood valiantly in the Defence of their Lives, Religion, and Liberties: By which Means the Rage of Mary, Queen of the Scots, (as notable, Buchanano testante, for Debauchery, as for Beauty) was curb'd: Many Examples whereof are to be found in Buchanan, Knox, Calderwood, and Spotisavood their Histories. Never did a Prince or Princess more frequently break Promise than that Popish Princess did; in which she acted agreeable to her Principle: For when the Reform'd sent their Commissioners to her, reminding her of her Promises, she was not ashamed, like an bonest Catholick, to tell them, "That Princes were not bound by the Promifes " which they were obliged to make in the Exigence " of their Affairs," Buch. lib. 16. fol. 168.

I am last of all natively led to give an Hint of the dreadful Tyranny and Murders, in the Reigns of Charles II. and James VII. And as nothing is more meritorious among the Papists, than to extirpate the Protestant Religion, with its Professors; so James Duke of York, a bigotted Champion under Antichrist's Banner, to whom nothing was abominable and barberous, that his Conscience could not swallow and digest, without a Scruple, altho' he gave it out, "That it had been his constant Opinion, that Con-" science ought not to be constrain'd, nor People forc'd " in Matters of mere Religion;" yet did he use the utmost Cruelties against all the faithful Protestants, as foon as he got into Power; refolving to convert England into Popery, or die a Martyr in the Cause, as the Letter of the Jesuits from Liege relates. It may well be said (I can instruct it if need be) That however favage and cruel Charles II. was, yet that all the dreadful fining, banishing, murdering, and flaughtering in his Reign, were chiefly contrived, and pushed on by this unhappy Prince: As this difmal Stroke fell first upon Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ministers; whereof some were beheaded, some hanged, and some banished; so the Commonalty came afterwards to feel the Weight thereof: And of these not a few were shot in the Fields, without all Colour of Law, while every common Soldier (a lasting Infamy to the Place) was made both Judge and Executioner. Some they drag'd to Prisons, and tortured by the Thumbkins which pierced and bruifed the Bones of their Thumbs; and by the Boots, that squeezed the Marrow out of their Legs; were kept long there in Cold, Hunger, and Nakedness, and in such Numbers, that they could not stand together; and, likeas the Arrian Vandals treated the Orthodox, suffered them not to step aside to ease Nature, so that the slink of their Excrements equaled, if not exceeded their other Pain. There were 35 treacherously hang'd, who where taken upon Quarter and folemn Parol to have their Life spared. The faithful Witnesses in that Period were pursued, hunted, put to the Horn, intercommuned, out-lawed, and their Houses plundred, by a Set of Dragoons, and 12,000 Highland Savages brought down among them; many Families having 20, 30, or 40 of them on free Quarters, each of which demanded his Six-pence a Day. Hence it came about that the whole Western Shires of Scotland were wasted, and almost rained by free quartering, Exactions, Robberies, Thefts, Plunderings, and other Acts of Violence. Some were tied to Posts, within the Sea-Mark, that were drown'd; and above 200 were drown'd at once in a Ship, which split on a Rock in the North, being shut up under the Hatches, while those who were about to transport them to America were all faved, and might have faved alive the Prisoners, had they intended fo. These truculent Tyrants, Charles II. and James VII. not only pursued the Destruction of the Bodies of our faithful Ancestors; but also their Souls, by their ensnaring Oaths, Decla1-

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clarations, Indulgences, Toleration, and catching (Inquisiton-like) Questions; sometimes threatning, at other Times diffimulating. It is computed by fome, That in that bloody Period in Scotland, 1700 were banished as Slaves into the English Plantations; 87 were odered, on Pain of Death, to leave the Country; 700 were banished to Shetland, &c. 200 were premeditately drowned at Sea, being lock'd under the Hatches, when the Ship, in which they were, stranded; 800 were out-lawed; 3000 died in Prison, and of Diseases contracted there; 560 died in the Fields, and 120 of their Wounds; 7000 escaped for their Lives to Holland, and other Places; 498 were killed in cold Blood; 362 were executed in the Courses of pretended Justice; and in a Word, in this Profecution, above 18,000 People suffered the utmost Extremities their Enemies could inflict; of which, these above-mentioned are but some Particulars, Memoirs

of the Church of Scotland, pag. 290, et fegg.

It will not be unworthy of our Confideration, That this Duke of York, a sworn Vassal and Votary of Rome, not only caused murder the Earl of Essex upon a Morning in the Tower, shed Algernon Sidney, and Lord Ruffel's Blood; applauded and favoured Gib the Sorcerer, who had burnt the Bible, Confession of Faith, Catechisms, Covenants, Acts of Assembly; had a Hand in the burning the City of London, and was concerned in the Popish Plot, left a Difcovery of which should be made, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, to whom his Secretary Coleman told it, was murdered; and even was charged with murdering his ownBrother: But also, innumerable other Cruelties were exercised by him both in Britain and Ireland. Besides the Barbarities used in the West of England both by Kirk, who, at an Entertainment which he had made, caused hang up a Prisoner between every Health drunk. (Burnet's History of King Inmes II. pag. 1075.) honouring the King's Health with the Murder of Ten, the Queen's with Ten, and Jeffrey's with other Ten. (Bennet's Memorial, pag. 301.) And by Jeffrey's, who, always

always drunk or in Rage, exceeded his favage Brother by many Degrees, hanging in a short Time about 600 Prisoners, without allowing many of them one Minute to pray. (Burnet ib. pag. 1075.) One Woman he beheaded for entertaining a Minister, tho' the Jury brought her in twice not guilty, and some he caused suffer for carrying Monmouth's Baggage, tho' forced to it, particularly, one Man for felling three Penny worth of Hay to his Horse. (Bennet's Memorial, pag. 200.) Besides these, I say, moe were slaughtered in the Fields in the Time of this Usurper and Tyrant's Reign, without all Law, Trial and Sentence, than in the former Reign: Moe were banished to foreign Plantations, having first their Ears cut off, and shipped in fuch Crowds, that many died in Transportation: More bloody Acts of Parliament were made, and executed without all Mercy by the wicked Council, and Justiciary of Scotland, upon the Witnesses for Christ who were executed, while Drums were beat, to hinder others from hearing their dying Words, a Cruelty not equalled any where, fave under the Tyranny of the Duke de Alva in the Netherlands.

In Ireland, Sir Alex. Titton, a Person detected of Forgery, and fined by the House of Lords in Parliament, is taken from Goal, and fet on the Bench in the Chancery, the highest Court of the Kingdom, tho' unacquaint with the Law, and destitute of Abilities for (almost) every Thing, save Popish Bigottry. This Renegado, as foon as he heard the Cause of Protestants, daringly would fay, "That they were all Rogues, " and that among 40,000 there was not one, but " what was Rebel, Traitor, and Villain." The very Scum of the People, and fuch as were destitute of Free-hold, Honesty and Sense had all Offices civil, and military conferred upon them. The whole Sheriffs of Ireland, one only excepted, were Papists in the Year 1687. The Charters were taken from Corporations, and framed to the King's Luft, and the Advantage of Papists. Almost all Protestant Gentlemen, without

pretence of Reason, Warrant, or Form of Law, were seized and incarcerated under mean and barbarous Guards: Their Arms, Money, and Cattle were taken from them, and they were cheated out of their Poffeffions and Estates. A general Plundering was set on Foot, and the Popish Priests imposed it as a Pennance on them, who came to them for Absolution, to rob some of their Protestant Neighbours. All Protestants were attainted of High-Treason, and their Estates vested in the King. It was Death for moe than five Protestants to meet together: There was a Plot laid to starve them all with Hunger, and the Execution thereof begun. Many were murdered in their Houses, killed by martial Law by Soldiers, starved in Jails, &c. And had not the Lord stept in, the Protestants fear'd fuch a Massacre as in the Year 1642. Bennet's Mem. of the Reformation, pag. 309, &c. Altho' this Tygerifts King promised in Council in England, "To support, " and defend the Protestant Religion, and that he " would never invade any Man's Property." Yet upon his Abdication of the Crown, the Parliament of England found him guilty of "Endeavouring to fub-" vert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and Li-" berties of their Kingdom, by assuming, and exer-" cifing a Power of dispensing with, and suspending " of Laws, and the Execution of Laws without Con-" fent of Parliament, by committing and profecuting " the Bishops for petitioning to be excused from con-" curring to the faid assumed Power; -by levying " Money for, and to the Use of the Crown, in pre-" tence of Prerogative—otherways than granted by " Parliament; by raising and keeping a standing Ar-" my within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, with-" out Confent of Parliament, and quartering Sol-" diers contrary to Law; by violating the Freedom " of Election of Members to serve in Parliament, by " Profecutions in the Court of King's Bench for Matters " and Causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by " divers other arbitrary and illegal Courses; by impo-

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in fing excessive Fines, by inflicting illegal and cruel " Punishments." For these, and many other Encroachments, upon the Liberties of England and Religion, which were declared, contrary to Law, the Parliament did recognize, acknowledge, and declare, " That King James II. having abdicated the Govern-" ment—the Prince and Princess of Orange ought to " be by the Laws of this Realm their Sovereign, " Liege Lord, and Lady, King, and Queen of Eng-" land, France, and Ireland, &c." King William and Queen Mary Par. 1st. Seff. 2. Act declaring the Rights, and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession

of the Crown. The Convention of the Lords and Commons of Scotland, Anno 1689. declared in the Glaim of Right, Act 13. April 11. " That the faid King James had " forfeited the Crown, and that the Throne had be-"come vacant." And they found him guilty of five and twenty Things that were contrary to the known Laws, Freedoms, and Statutes of the Realm of Scotland; fuch as, "His being a professed Papist, his af-" fuming the Royal Power without taking the Coro-" nation Oath; his invading the fundamental Confti-" tution of the Kingdom of Scotland and altering it, " from a legal limited Monarchy to an arbitrary and despotick Power; his assuming an absolute Power " to annul and disable all Laws; particularly, by ar-" raigning the Laws establishing the Protestant Reli-" gion, his exerting that Power to the Subversion " thereof, and to the Violation of the Laws and Li-" berties of the Kingdom; his erecting of publick " Schools, and Societies of the Jesuites; his allowing " Mass publickly, his converting Protestant Church-" es to publick Mass-houses; his allowing Popish Books " to be printed, and dispersed by a Patent to a Popish " Printer; his sending the Children of Noblemen and " Gentlemen abroad to be bred Papiits, and bestow-" ing Pensions on Popish Priests; his discharging and 4 difarming Protestants, and employing Papists in Places

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er Places of Trust, civil and military, putting the ": Forts and Magazines in their Hands; his impoling " Oaths without the Authority of Parliament, his ex-" acting Money without Confent of Parliament or " Convention of Estates; his levying and keeping " on Foot a standing Army in Time of Peace, with-" out Consent of Parliament, which Army did exact " Locality, free and dry Quarters; his imploying " the Officers of the Army, as Judges thro' the King-" dom, and imposing them, where there were heri-" table Offices and Jurisdictions, by whom many of " the Lieges were put to Death fummarly, without " legal Trial, Jury or Record; his imposing exorbi-" tant Fines-exacting extravagant Bail,-disposing " Fines and Forfeitures, before any Process or Con-" viction; his imprisoning without declaring the Rea-" fon, and delaying to put them to Trial; his causing " pursue and forfeit several Persons on Stretches of " old and obsolete Laws; particularly, the Earl of " Argyle; his subverting the Rights of Royal Burghs, " imposing Magistrates on them, Town-Council and " Clark, contrary to their Liberties and Charters; " many of these imposed being also Papists; his " granting personal Protections for civil Debts." These and many other Things, that Tyrant James Stuart VII. was guilty of, which the Convention of Estates found contrary to the Laws, Liberties, and Statutes of this Realm, and upon these Accounts did they reject him as their King.

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So then the formerly felt, the then presently seen, and suture seared Effects of Popery and Tyranny: The Cry of their murdered Brethren: The Sufferings of the banished free-born Subjects of this Realm, sold into Slavery: The Miseries, which many Thousands, forfeited, disinherited, harrassed, and wasted Houses and Families, were reduced unto: The manisest Design to establish Popery on the Overthrow of the Protestant Religion: The Nation's being in the utmost Danger by the Tyrant's assuming a Power to dispense with

all the Laws for its Security, together with the divesting the Subjects of their Liberties, both facred and civil, induced our noble Ancestors at the Revolution. to invite the Prince of Orange over, and confer the Crown of Britain upon him, and his Spouse, and to abandon, and reject that superstitious and idolatrous Prince James VII. who, by his blasphemous dispenfing Power, had destroyed almost all excellent Laws, infomuch, that when the Prince of Orange, taking Occasion from the old Age of one Maynard, Serjeant at Law. to fay, "He had out-lived all the Men of Law of his " Time," He answered, "That he had like to have " outlived the Law itself, if his Highness had not come " over." Upon the whole, What Soul that bears any Regard for Religion and Liberty, would wish to be in the same Situation that this Land was in, when the Lord appeared for our Deliverance at the Revolution? What hardned Souls must they be, who cannot rest till they return to such Slavery again? For my own Part, I judge fuch under a dismal Infatuation, and should be glad did the Lord recover them out of the Snare of the Devil.

But before I conclude this Subject, I am naturally led to drop a few Words anent this present Pretender to the Crown: And as there is Nothing more confidently talked among the malignant Party who cleave to him, than his undoubted Right to the Crown, his unalienable Right, his hereditary Right, his divine Right, and I know not what Stuff; and as this little Art has a great Influence upon the Vulgar and Ignorant, who know no better, I would here take the Opportunity to acquaint the Reader, That this Person who troubles these Kingdoms so much, fince the Lord delivered us from the Usurpation and Tyranny of James VII. is, by all the Accounts which I can learn from the best Histories, Nothing else but a spurious Brood, and never was born of King James the Sewenth's Queen. The Prince of Orange, who was married on King Jame's eldest Daughter, had, no Doubt.

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Doubt, as good an Opportunity to know that Affair as any other. Let us therefore hear his Declaration anent it, which is, "That there were great and vio-" lent Presumptions inducing his Highness to believe, "That those evil Counsellors, in order to the gain-" ing more Time for effecting their ill Defigns, had " published, That the Queen had brought forth a Son; " tho' there had appeared, both during the Queen's " pretended Bigness, and by the manner wherein the " Birth was managed, fo many just and visible "Grounds of Suspicion, that not only he himself, " but all the good Subjects of the Kingdom, did ve-" hemently suspect, That the pretended Prince of Wales " was not born of the Queen; and that his Highnels " would refer the Enquiry into the faid Birth, and " of all Things relating thereto, to a free and law-" ful Parliament." It would swell this Pamphlet confiderably, did I but adduce these Grounds of Suspicion in this Matter. I shall only bring a very short Narrative of the History as to be found in other Authors more largely. The Truth is, the Papifts who are ever keen of propagating their Holy Religion, faw evidently, that it would not do in these Kingdoms, unless there could be got a Popish Prince to succeed James VII. but finding that the Queen, who had been feven Years without being with Child, was not like to have any of her own, they, in full Concert with the faid King and Queen, fends it abroad, that she was with Child. Mean Time, the Countess of Tyrconnel brings from Ireland Mrs. Mary Gray, who was big with Child to the Earl of Tyrconnel, and convey'd her immediately to St. James's near to the Queen's Apartment, where she was to ly in, that thro' a concealed Door, the Child which she should bear, might be conveyed to the Queen's Bed, and be faid to be born of the Queen: Accordingly, when once Mrs. Wilks, the Popish Midwife, had brought Mrs. Gray to-bed, she pretended to do the same to the Queen, into whose Bed the sham Prince was carried in a H 2 Warming.

Warming-pan from Mrs. Gray, and then presented as the Prince of Wales. Soon after this, Mrs. Gray was convey'd to France, and the King and Queen, fearing a Discovery of this whole Affair, caused murder her at St. Germain's. William Fuller Gent. who was privy to this whole Affair, lays it open in feveral Letters of the Queen (the pretended Mother,) to some Noblemen in England and Ireland; as also Letters of several others. See Fuller's Plain Proof of the true Father and Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales. Alfo Dr. Welwood. This whole Affair anent the fupposititious or mock Prince, (I can call him no better,) is discovered, and the apparent Marks of Imposture displayed, in a Pamphlet entituled, A full Answer to the Depositions, and to all other Arguments what soever, concerning the Birth of the Prince of Wales. Printed in 1689. Let the Reader consult also Burnet's History of bis own Times, Vol. 3. pag. 1252. et fegg. et pag. 1317. where he will find what may clear up his Eyes, That this Pretender to the Throne, whose desperate Cause many foolish Protestants espouse, is actually not the Son of King James at all; but an Impostor, that an ever-restless Set of Men would force upon the Nation; and this Bastard of the Earl of Tyrconnel's and Mary Gray's is the Person who has a divine, an bereditary Right, according to them. Let those who are mad believe them; I hope no judicious and religious Person will.

But I must acquaint you further, That there were very great Grounds of Suspicion, that even this same Child, which was said, by the Papists and Malignants, to be born of the Queen, died, and another put in its Room. Burnet. ibid. pag. 1261. But what tho' that Child, who was then given out to be the Prince of Wales, had actually been born of the Queen (which yet I hereby give a Defiance to all the facobites in Great Britain to make appear) what I say does it avail now, fince the Nation has no Manner of Certainty whatsoever, unless what comes from Rome

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Rome, the Seat of the Father of Lies, that the pre-Tent Pretender is the fame Child? Twenty Children might be dead fince, and others still put in their Room, under the borrowed Name of Prince of Wales. And are we to believe that Charles Steuart, the pretended Regent, is Son to him whom Jacobites arrogantly call King James VIII.? Pray for what Reafon? I know no Reason, but because it is so said by Rome, whose Language will be, as long as she is the Mother of Harlots (which will take Place till God pour out his Wrath on the Seat of the Beast) 1/a. 7. 6. Let us go up against Judah (the true Church) and vex it, and let us make a Breach therein, and set a King in the midst thereof, even the Son of Tabeal. Let this very Consideration, together with what our Ancestors fuffered under the Reigns of him whose Progeny the present Usurpers on our Liberties profess to be, stimulate, and animate us to reject, with Disdain, all their Declarations, Manifestos, and whatever else comes from them, together with the scandalous Pamphlets and Papers written in their Favours. Last of all, the Reader may be fatisfied by the Confideration of Deut. 1. 13. Chap. 16. 18. Chap. 17. 15. 2 Sam. 16. 18. 2 Kings 14. 21. 1 Chron. 12. 38. 2 Chron. 23. 11. 1 Sant. 10. 17. Chap. 11. last. 2 Sam. 2. 4. And by Reading what Shields adduces, Hind let loofe, pag. 352. et fegg. last Edit. That it is Confent and Compact with the People, whether formal or virtual, that constitutes a King over them. If our Ancestors constituted lineal Succession by Law, for the eviting the Inconveniencies of frequent Elections; yet will it never follow, that Birth right is the Ground of Alledgiance; yea, many Inftances can be produced, when the nearest by Birth-right was set aside, and another more worthy than he preferred. I defire the Reader to consult Rutherfoord's Lex Rex, and Buchanan de Jure Regni apud Scotos, where he will find a full Answer to, and Confutation of all the babbling Pamphlets, published on purpose to instigate this Rebellion, which 15

is another Babel-building, that will come down to the Confusion and lasting Infamy of the Builders.

You have heard of the bloody Principles of Papifts. and of the cruel and inhumane Practices they have used towards Protestants; especially of the Cruelty of King James VII. towards the true Fearers of God. and of the good Causes that these Lands had to reject him; as also of the spurious Birth of the Pretender: What Sort of a King then must he be, for all the dreadful boafting about him? What is he but a Papist by Inclination, a Tyrant by Education, a Frenchman by Honour and Obligation? Will we fell ourselves for Slaves to the French? Shall we hurry with all the Speed we are capable of to black Popery again? Shall those who, with such Marks of Contempt, deposed and drove the late King James, and his suppofititious Progeny out of the Nation, for the Invasion of their Religion and Liberties, contribute their Endeavour to favour the Return of that Race, with all the certain Additions of Popish Principles in Religion, French Principles in Government; Revenge for Family Injuries, Restoration of abdicated and impoverish'd Votaries; and the certain Support of a Party athome, whose Fortunes and Losses must be restored and repaired out of the Ruins of their Country's Liberties? Let us not be intoxicated by the bewitching Charms of this Generation, who quickly will forfake Religion and Liberty for a small Ease, and present Quiet, befal them what will afterwards: But let us exert ourselves for the Cities of our God, and for our Liberties and Lives, as well as for our lawful Sovereign. Our ALL in the World is at the Stake; and our Religion, which ought to be more valuable in our Eyes than all other I hings, is in the utmost Hazard; Our Country is pillaged and threatned with utter Ruin: Shall we then be the miserable Spectators of this Catastrophe, and yet make no Appearance at all for these? I shall repeat a Part of a memorable Speech of Mr. Corver, a Burgo-Master of Amsterdam, as rehearfed

hearsed by Benjamin Bennet in his Memorial of the Reformation, pag. 384. This Gentleman, now 84 Years of Age, pressed the Dutch to continue the War; representing, " That, without it, their Common-" wealth was like to be entirely ruined — That he " had feen the French at their very Gates, but by the " Bleffing of God on their Firmness and Resolution, " they had hitherto preserved their Liberties; and " that he had no private Interest in Trade, and had " no other Concern, but for the Good of his Coun-" try, and the Common Cause; yet he would give half what he had in the World, nay, ALL, " rather than suffer the Loss of their Liberties: But " if at last, says he, we are over-powered, then let us " lay our Cities under Water, betake ourselves to " our Ships, and let us fail to the East-Indies; and " let those that see our Country laid waste, say, "There lived a People who chose to lose their Country " rather than their Liberties." Here appeared a Spirit of Heroism, which is much a wanting at this

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To conclude, the awful Dispensations of the Day loudly call unto us to fly for the Life of our Souls, in to the Saviour of the Loft. Oh did we see our undone Condition in the first Adam, how would we prize the Recovery, Life, and Salvation come by the second; and the very Breath of our Souls would be, Bleffed is he that cometh in the Name of the Lord to fave us. It is Matter of no smal Consolation to us in this evil Time, that Zion's God doth reign, even in the very midst of his Enemies. We may well rejoice in the Lord, and be glad in the God of our Salvation, altho' the Fig-tree do not bloffom, neither Fruit be upon the Vine, if we belong unto him, and have been reconciled to him by the Death of his Son. Let the Children of Zion rejoice in their Maker, and be glad in their King, for upon Mount Zion shall be Deliverance. Let them live a Life of Faith, and if they die in the common Calamity, they shall die in Faith.

F 66]

Now the God of Peace (Heb. 13. 20, 21.) that brought again from the Dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, thro' the Blood of the everlasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good Work, to do his Will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his Sight, thro' Jesus Christ, to whom he Ghory for ever and ever. Amen.

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The Reader will be pleased to observe the following.

Bicapes in Printing, and possibly some others that

I have not Time to advert to.

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Pag. 11. Line 32. for Chron. read Cor. p. 35. 1. 23. dele re. and 1. 30. for rash, t. rare. p. 36. 1. 26. de. did. p. 38. 1. 16. for Cathdera, r. Cathedra.

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